

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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CRIME DECREASES UNDER PROHIBITION IN NEW YORK CITY

Police and Court Records Prove Drunkenness Has Fallen Off From 40 to 50 Per Cent

General Criminality Reduced, Homes Improved, Law Respect Growing, Survey Shows

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Drunkenness in New York City at present, according to official figures, is from 40 per cent to 50 per cent less than in the two years immediately preceding national prohibition and more than 60 per cent less than the average of the eight or nine wet years prior to the ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment and passage of the Volstead Act. Moreover, under prohibition in the territory named there has been a reduction of from 20 per cent to 50 per cent in the number of arrests for criminal offenses.

These findings are based upon hitherto unpublished data found in official reports and gathered by Robert E. Corradini for the committee on prohibition studies, appointed by the National Temperance Council of the United States of America.

Under the heading of "Drunkenness and Public Order," Mr. Corradini, in his report, which Miss Cora Frances Stoddard helped to compile, explains that no claim is made that prohibition alone is responsible for all the social changes in New York City revealed by the investigation. He shows that in 1922 there were 8778 arrests for intoxication, which was more than for any preceding dry year. The figures, however, represent a decrease of 49 per cent from the 17,099 arrests in the last normal wet year, 1916, and a decrease of 53 per cent from the average of the last nine wet years, 1910 to 1918.

Average Takes Slump
"In these nine pre-prohibition years," says Mr. Corradini, "the annual average of arrests for intoxication in New York City was 18,373; the average of arrests for the three prohibition years 1920-22, inclusive, was 6917, a decrease of 62.3 per cent."

It is pointed out that war restrictions materially checked the sale and use of alcoholic beverages in the United States in 1917-1918, before war prohibition and constitutional prohibition became effective. The sale of alcoholic liquors was forbidden in 1917 in army and navy zones; restrictions for food conservation purposes were placed on the manufacture of malt liquors in January, 1918. For statistical reasons therefore the prohibition years 1920-1922 are compared, whenever possible, with other than the two years, 1917-1918; immediately preceding prohibition.

The statistics were obtained from the records of the New York Police Department and magistrates' courts. Convictions for intoxication in 1916 totaled 16,355, whereas six years later, under prohibition, they had dwindled to 8765.

"Public intoxication among women has apparently decreased more than among men. The prohibition years, 1920-1922, had on the average 35 per cent fewer male convictions for intoxication and 68 per cent fewer female convictions. There were less than 900 arraignments of women for intoxication in New York City in 1920-1921."

Public Order Improves
When asked the effect of prohibition on public order in general, Mr. Corradini said:

There were fewer arrests in New York City for 1922 for offenses relating to individual safety and conduct than in 1916, the last normal wet year, and in 1917 or 1918; fewer for offenses against property rights than in any of the preceding years beginning with 1916. Offenses against the family and children were 1000 fewer than the average of the last three wet years. The record of cases received in the Court of Special Sessions shows an actual decrease of 27 per cent in the total number of offenders brought before the court for misdemeanors in the prohibition period. Diminishing crimes included larceny, burglary, destruction of property or its unauthorized use, homicide.

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A. L. A. DEMANDS JAIL SENTENCE FOR DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED

Inaugurates Campaign to Clear Highways of Menace—Condemns Leniency of Judges

More drastic prosecution of drunken automobile drivers is to be undertaken by the Automobile Legal Association, according to an announcement from the Boston office of this organization which has thousands of members throughout the United States. Not only have its attorneys been instructed to prosecute this menace to the safety of the roads, but the association proposes to file a legislative petition demanding jail sentences for these "dangerous criminals." The announcement follows:

The appalling increase in the number of those who are operating automobiles while under the influence of intoxicating liquors, as reflected by court records and statistics of accidents which have occurred during the past three years, has attracted the attention of law-abiding automobilists and the authorities of every State, but every one seems to be confused and no one seems to be able to advance any remedy to meet this situation.

The Automobile Legal Association does not expect that it can eliminate wholly this dangerous class of automobile drivers, but the association has taken the position that unless this class of offenders is at least outlawed in every way possible by automobilists themselves, as well as the general public, and the penalty for this offense increased by every State, the judges of our courts influenced to deal harshly with them, this evil can never be corrected or abated.

The officers of the association believe that any automobilist may at times inadvertently and in a moment of thoughtlessness violate some technical provision of the various automobile laws, but the man who indulges in the use of intoxicating liquors, knowing that he will soon operate his automobile and probably endanger the lives of children, pedestrians and other users of the highway as well as his own, is at heart a criminal. If everyone were to take that view of the subject and assist in the prosecution of such people, it would soon become extremely difficult for one to operate his automobile under such conditions without himself feeling the consciousness that he is at heart a criminal.

The A. L. A. does not intend to launch a spasmodic campaign, but has made its plans to consistently and everlastingly wound at this class of offenders until it is hoped some impression will have been made upon their stupid brains that will

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FIUME GOVERNMENT TO ANNEX TERRITORY

By Special Cable
ROME, Oct. 31.—At a meeting of the Government of Fiume yesterday, it was decided formally to annex territory which, according to the Treaty of



Rapallo, should be incorporated in the Free State of Fiume. This is the strip of coast territory inhabited by 3000 people which unites Fiume and Italy.

A second step the association proposes to take is through the assistance of the press in publishing statistics and showing the increase in this alarming situation, and thus to arouse the general public to assist in the clean-up.

In connection with this, the association also proposes to call the attention of the public generally to the absurd attitude on the part of some of the judges of the courts in their leniency in dealing with offenders of this class.

The association will file a petition for legislation that will make a conviction of operating an automobile while under the influence of intoxicating liquors punishable by imprisonment only, and not by a fine.

WASHINGTON MEMORIAL PILE WILL BE MECCA FOR MASONS

Mr. Callahan to Lay Corner Stone Nov. 1 of \$4,000,000 Tribute to Nation's First President

By ARTHUR W. HACHTEN

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—As the great towers built in the ancient days of Greece and Rome marked the entrances to harbors, and from whose summits ever-burning flames could be seen for leagues at sea, the better to guide the mariner on his way, so will be the George Washington Masonic National Memorial from its eminence on the right bank of the Potomac River, to the legions of visitors to the national capital, particularly of interest to members of the Masonic fraternity, but an inspiration to every one. The cornerstone will be laid tomorrow with fitting ceremonies.

Rising 200 feet above its surrounding pediments on Shooters Hill in historic Alexandria, the memorial will be visible to most parts of Washington.

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VICEROY PLEADS FOR STABLE PEACE IN INDIAN STATES

Hindu-Moslem Religious Differences Have Caused 17 Major Disturbances in One Year

By Special Cable

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31.—"The age of tutelage has passed. Its place has been taken by the age of test." So concluded Earl Reading, the Viceroy, in addressing an elaborate durbar of all the notables of the United Provinces on the occasion of a state visit to Lucknow, this being the first durbar held in Lucknow since 1899, under Baron Curzon's Viceroyalty.

The Viceroy congratulated the United Provinces' legislative council on their general record and comparing the position of today with 1899 he said India was then under tutelage; now the Central Government of India contains three Indians in charge of important branches of the Government while the provincial governments have been given the largest measure of independence, consistent with the due discharge by the Government of India of its own responsibilities.

Indian Proportion Grows
Each governor has any one Indian as an executive councillor, while his departments dealing with "transferred" subjects (education, agriculture, etc.) are responsible to the legislative council and the electors. The imperial services contain a definite proportion of Indians, while the policy of Indianization of the services accepted by the Government was in practice. The High Commissioner in London was an Indian, and the Indian Council in London contained a substantial Indian element. India was a member of the Imperial Conference and the League of Nations.

While congratulating the Province on recovering its balance after the 1921 disturbances due to non-cooperation, the Viceroy said:

I hear with deep regret of serious Hindu-Moslem disturbances in several places in the United Provinces. I look to the leaders of the two communities to leave no stone unturned to secure a better mutual understanding. Communal dissension stifles all hope of political progress among the people and

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Dublin Dockers Return on Government Terms

By Special Cable
DUBLIN, Oct. 31.—The dock workers returned to work this morning on the Government's terms, but Jim Larkin is agitating for one day's stoppage tomorrow to commemorate the passing of Kevin Barry, and as a protest against the retention of prisoners. It is officially announced that 3999 prisoners have abandoned the hunger strike.

TURKISH REPUBLIC AROUSES MOSLEMS

Attempt Will Be Made to Put Brave Face on Development Causing Gravest Concern

By CRAWFORD PRICE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Oct. 31.—If Western Europe were not so obsessed with its own troubles the proclamation of a Turkish republic would be hailed as a political event of the most dramatic importance. For it is a complete breach of all preconceived ideas of the Ottoman State. Hitherto Turkey has been the Sultan and to all intents and purposes the Sultan has been Turkey. The State, its organization, its administration, its education, its justice, its very rallying ground has been essentially religious.

All this, if words mean anything, is to be relegated to the limbo of the past. It is a gigantic experiment. The publicly expressed motives for the change read well. All democrats believe the sovereignty belongs absolutely to the nation and whether one favors a pure republicanism or a sort of monarchial republic, such as is found in Great Britain, Kemal is but echoing universally accepted axioms when he pleads for the rejection of every form of personal sovereignty.

Mass of Peasants Apathetic

Whether the doctrine may be satisfactorily applied to Turkey, however, remains to be seen. This was wrought by a limited number of Turkish who have absorbed a few western ideas and coated themselves with a thin veneer of western civilization. The mass of Ottoman peasants are ignorant, uneducated, and politically apathetic. To remove the temporal influence from the caliph is to cut away the sheet anchor embedded in revered tradition. The man who sways them in any desired direction is the man in the mosque, and one has yet to learn how khorjas regard this fundamental revolution.

It is important to remember that this republic was proclaimed by a "packed" assembly. Even so, less than half the deputies were present. It followed a drastic modification of the constitution, precipitated by a parliamentary crisis, which was evidently engineered. It represents conditions imposed by Kemal himself, and established not only a republican president but a comparative dictatorship. Whether Kemal, conscious of his waning prestige, decided that the time had arrived to consolidate his position, it is hard to tell, but he has certainly made himself the King of Turkey in all but the name.

Kemal's Powers Wide

Kemal is elected President of the republic for four years. He is eligible for re-election. He is also president of the National Assembly, president of the Cabinet, and president of the Popular Party. He nominates the Prime Minister and must approve the other ministers. In short, his powers are unprecedented in republican annals and in a country like Turkey they mean that a President once elected can retain the job for life, or as long as he cares to retain it.

Supporters of democratic institutions will hope that the experiment will prove successful. Political students of the Near East will regard future developments with considerable interest. The effect on Turkey will be to strengthen the opposition, while weakening its weapons. In the world of Islam an attempt will be made to put a brave face on a development which will cause the gravest concern in Caliphate circles.

LONDON CRITICIZES FRANCO-BELGIAN RHINE ATTITUDE

British Government Announces Decision Not to Recognize Separatist Government

Occupying Powers' Countenance Believed to Be Assisting Rhineland Movement

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 31.—At the present moment there is considerable anxiety as to the French encouragement of the Separatist movement. This is denied in Paris, but the accounts of British eye-witnesses leave no doubt that the Separatists have been armed and turned loose to terrorize the German population. The British view is that this is contrary to the Rhineland agreement which is part of the Treaty of Versailles, to which the French so constantly appeal in their case against Germany. The British Government is determined on its part to observe the agreement which forbids the arming of any section of the German population, and maintains that a desire for greater autonomy of the Rhineland must be submitted to the will of the people by a plebiscite.

It is also the British view that, according to the treaty, the Rhineland is still a part of the German Reich, to which it must be handed back at the end of the period of occupation. Therefore, all attempts of the Separatists to exercise authority in the Cologne area will be sternly repressed in accordance with the Treaty. It is feared that the French may attempt for this reason a closer blockade of Cologne, which is difficult to obtain sufficient supplies. The British Government is also surprised to hear that France demands, not only the control of the railways in the occupied area, but also a strip of the line in the unoccupied area.

By Special Cable

PARIS, Oct. 31.—The view of the British Government conveyed to Paris is that the Rhineland movement does not correspond to the sentiments of the local population, but is purely the product of normally insignificant bands. The attitude of the governments of Brussels and Paris is criticized. The suggestion is that only the compliance and even the assistance of the occupying authorities make the Rhineland movement possible.

The British Government announces its decision not to recognize in fact or in law a Rhineland government of a Separatist character. The British consider the occupying authorities in the Rhineland as trustees, who must eventually hand back the Rhineland to the Reich in the same state as they received it.

Rhineland Population Desire

Food Above All Things
By Special Cable

COLOGNE, Oct. 31.—Discussing the Rhineland situation with a commission official, he told The Christian Science Monitor representative that although the movement at present seems futile and laughable, the population is in the mood to accept anything giving promise of food and work. He thought that unless the protest by the British delegate, Lord Kilmarnock at the meeting of the Rhineland Commission today takes definite form and is well backed by the British Government, things will simply drift on, and the Separatist régime in the Belgian and French zones will gather strength. They've already got some arms and gradually will get more, till the dispirited people accept the situation. At the same time the British zone, surrounded on all sides, will be starved into submission, and join up with the remainder of the Rhineland.

By Special Cable

BONN, Oct. 31.—The Christian Science Monitor representative had successive interviews with Herr Natter, the Separatist Commissar in Bonn, and

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World News in Brief

Mexico City (AP)—A group of deputies have announced their intention to inaugurate a campaign for the reformation of Article 83 of the Constitution in order to lengthen the presidential term from four to six years. They assert that under the present system, the executive has only two years to devote to constructive work, since during the other two his time is fully occupied by purely political questions.

Mexico City—One hundred and eighty generals belonging to the first reserve will be dropped from the rolls Nov. 10 when the army revision board files its report, according to a semi-official announcement made here.

Prince Rupert, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—Negotiations are in progress for the sale of the Empress mill in this city and large pulp mills connected therewith to United States capitalists. The new interests propose to establish a pulp mill almost immediately and to put in a paper mill later on.

Sydney, N. S. W. (AP)—New South Wales, which shares with Queensland the honor of pioneering the cotton industry in Australia, now has its own gin, erected at Newcastle, under the supervision of the British-Australian Cotton Association. The cotton industry in New South Wales is new, but it shows promise of a good future. Last year, sufficient seed was supplied to plant more than 7500 acres.

Washington—In response to demands from farmers and others for continuance and expansion of its reports on intentions of farmers to plant crops, the Department of Agriculture has announced it would issue two such reports each year hereafter. One will be issued in March for spring-planted crops, the other in August for fall-sown crops.

Seranton, Pa.—Representatives of 10,000 Pennsylvania coal company miners at nine collieries in the Pittston region have voted to walk out in a general strike protesting against the alleged failure of the company to settle a dozen grievances.

New York—Presidents and other executives of every grain or coal hauling railroad in the country have drafted what was unofficially reported to have been an unfavorable reply to President Coolidge's recent proposal for revision of rail freight rates on shipments of those two commodities which were destined for export.

Ann Arbor, Mich. (AP)—The making of school budgets and the helpful use of information developed in the investigation of common school problems will be among the subjects discussed at the meeting in Chicago, Nov. 12 to 15, of the National Association of State Universities. It is recognized that the application of dollars to the needs of schools is of growing importance.

Three Million Masons to Share in Erecting This Memorial to Washington



Drawn by Hugh Ferriss for The Christian Science Monitor, from plans of the architects, Helme & Cornell, New York

CRIME DECREASES UNDER PROHIBITION IN NEW YORK CITY

(Continued from Page 1)

side, attempted suicide, assault and abandonment of wife or children. The records show that in the average three wet years, from 1916 to 1918, there were 12,248 crimes committed against persons, and in the average three prohibition years, 1920 to 1922, the total was 10,568, a decrease of 2,720, or 22 1/2 per cent.

Arrests for probation in the three wet years fell from 2774 to 2682 in the three dry years under discussion, a decrease of 202, or 64 per cent.

Crime Decreases
Crimes against property rights, including unauthorized use of property, malicious destruction, frauds and extortion, were reduced from 17,778 in the three wet years 1916-1918 to 15,536 in the average three prohibition years, from 1920-1922, a decline of 2,242 or 12 per cent.

General criminality, as shown by the records of the court of special sessions, including the possession of weapons, contrary to the Sullivan law, and menial crimes, decreased, respectively, 4 and 37 per cent. There was also a decided falling off in juvenile delinquency, the figures for the three wet years mentioned being 2,535, and only 2,008 in 1920-1922, a decrease of 2,549 or 32 per cent. Even in such crimes as larceny and burglary, which are believed to be not closely affected by the use of intoxicating liquors, the records show a decided falling off.

Where arrests increased were in the violations of vehicular traffic ordinances, sidewalk regulations, disorderly conduct and peddling without a license. These account for \$9,761 of the net increase of \$4,659 arrests in New York City in the prohibition period, as compared with the wet years. Gambling and dice shooting increased perhaps as a consequence of the war.

Abram N. Jones, assistant county

EVENTS TONIGHT

International Textile Exposition and Power Show, Mechanics Buildings, until 10.

Boston Export Round Table: Dinner-conference on international trade relations with Japan, Boston City Club, 6:30.

Veteran Odd Fellow Association: Reception and entertainment, Boston City Club, 6:30.

The Durant, Inc.: Entertainment, 326 Huntington Avenue, 7 to 10.

Woman's Relief Corps of Massachusetts: Halloween fair, Tremont Temple, until 10.

National Association of Cotton Manufacturers: Dinner, Copley-Plaza, 6.

Harvard Club of Boston: Motion pictures, 8:30.

Boston Y. M. C. A.: Swimming exhibition, 8, lecture on "The War," 9.

Boston Y. W. C. A.: Evening entertainments at 97 Huntington Avenue, 68 Washington Street, and 40 Berkeley Street, 7:30.

Boston Green Room Club: Entertainment, Boston Art Club, 8.

Interpretative recital, "Disraeli," by Edward Abner Thompson, in Henry Lawrence, South Street, 8.

Chambers Hall, 30 Huntington Avenue, 8.

Boston Teachers' Club: Program of Russian songs, Steinert Hall, 162 Boylston Street, 8.

Boston Masonic Club: Ladies' night, 8.

Boston Opera House-Pavlova, "Chopiniana," "Ajanta," 8:15.

Jordan Hall-Meyers, pianist, 8:15.

Theater
Colonial-David Warfield in "The Merchant of Venice," 8.

Copley-"The Lamp," 8:15.

Hollis-"Thank You," 8:15.

Keith-"Kismet," 8.

Majestic-"Caroline," 8:15.

Plymouth-"The Song of the Canary," 8:15.

Wilbur-"Sally, Irene and Mary," 8:15.

Photoplays
Gordon's Olympia-"Going Up," 2, 5, 8.

Park-"Aches of Vengeance," 10, 12:30.

State-"The Marriage Maker," 1:05, 3:55, 6:35, 8.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS
Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs: Meeting, Hotel Vendome, 10.

Harvard Woman's Club: Meeting, Hotel Vendome, 2:30.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union: Rummage sale, Horticultural Hall.

Brookline Morning Club: Talk on "The Work of Congress," by Robert Lunt, Brookline Hall, 10:30.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts: Political department, in Henry Lawrence, 10, 12:30.

Women's Club of Boston: Dinner and lecture by Ida Porter Boyer and Frederick W. Dallinger, Congressman from Massachusetts, Copley-Plaza, 6.

Boston Opera House-Pavlova, "Polish Wedding," "The Fairy Doll," 8:15.

Art Exhibitions
Boston Art Club: Show by members, Cason Galleries-American paintings; dry points by Baumer.

Concord Association-Water colors and etchings.

Copley Gallery-Fall exhibition.

Children's Art Club-Fall exhibition.

Doll & Richards-Marine paintings by European masters; etchings by European masters.

Grace Horne Gallery-Paintings by Frederick Sisson.

Guild of Boston Artists-Sculpture by Bashka Paetz; paintings and etchings by members.

Goodspeed's Bookshop-Engraved portraits.

Museum of Fine Arts-Longfellow Collection of paintings.

Society of Arts and Crafts-Work of students of the School of Fine Arts and Crafts and of the Weavers' Guild.

Vose Galleries-Portraits and landscapes by Clifford Snyder.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES
Tonight

WNAC (Boston)-6, children's half hour of stories and music, 2, 5, 8, 10, 12:30.

WGB (Medford Hills)-6:35, police reports; 6:40, news and sports; 8:50, girls' hour; 9:30, musical program and readings; talk by David McGregor Cheney.

WEE (Springfield)-6, dinner concert; 7, radio course lecture; 7:30, "Tales for the Kibbles," 11, concert.

WEAF (New York)-7:30, sports talk; 1:40, piano solo; 7:50, talk on the dairy business; 8, songs by choral society; 8:20, baritone solo; 9, orchestra; 10, soprano solo.

WJZ (New York)-8, "The Adventures of Peter," 7:30, piano solo; 7:45, "The Progress of the World," 8:15, "The Engineer Can Do to Relieve Traffic Congestion," 8:30, mezzo-soprano solo; 8:40, talk, "The Great Game of Politics," 9:20, concert.

WOR (Newark)-8:15, two-voice piano; 8:30, "Radio for the Home," 8:45, meeting of Newark Lions Club; 9:45, orchestra.

WRC (Washington)-4, children's hour; 8 to 10:30, concert.

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probation officer of Monroe County, N. Y., in pointing out that misdemeanors have certainly decreased, said:

Prohibition does prevent wholesale drunkenness, which was the most potent cause of petty crime. In its influence on probation, it has simplified the work of the probation officer in removing at least one temptation from the probationer. No matter how black a man's record may be when he is received on probation, his future conduct now rests on his moral sense and will power. He is the arbiter of his own destiny. He is free to avoid the saloon and intoxicant which deprives him of his will power and moral sense.

"The complete statistics can only come in time," commented Patrick Shelly, probation officer of the Family Court, Manhattan, "but from my own experience of 10 years I do say that I notice that we haven't the old type of drunk coming in and leaving his wife and family behind on Monday morning after a Saturday night debauch and hangover on Sunday. This feature of the work seems to have been missing. We have some but not the same number as we had, so that the problem in the Family Court of Manhattan still exists."

Mr. Corradini, discussing the effect of prohibition on the children and youth of New York City, declared that arrests for juvenile delinquency were the fewest in 1922 of seven consecutive years. The average number of arrests in the last three non-prohibition years was 9255; for the first three prohibition years, the average was 6906, a decrease of nearly 32 per cent. How far the decrease is due to actually better home conditions consequent on greater sobriety cannot be actually determined.

"During the period 1918-1920," said Mr. Corradini, "the New York Department of Corrections had in institutions under its supervision a daily average of 4044 men and 776 women. In the two prohibition years, 1920, 1921, the daily average was 3066 men and 298 women. The total daily population decreased 30 per cent; men 24 per cent, women 31 per cent. The population of penal institutions in New York State was 12,993 on June 30, 1922, the end of the fiscal year. Although larger in four preceding years, this was a smaller number of persons than these institutions contained on the same date in any of the non-prohibition years from 1910 to 1917.

Home Benefits Proved

The Prison Commission, in noting the increased prison population, gave as factors the spirit of recklessness following the war and the growing use of the automobile for swift escape and the operation of law. "We do not start off at the top of the ladder of crime any more than they do at the top of the ladder of fame," said Mr. Jones, a Monroe County prohibition officer, already quoted. "So far as petty offenses lead to serious crimes, prohibition will prevent felonies also. In helping re-establish the American home, prohibition has already laid a foundation for right living in many families today, members of which would otherwise have furnished the material for criminal statistics for many years to come."

The data obtained by Mr. Corradini show that Johnstown, N. Y., has had the greatest decrease, 83.7 per cent, in arrests for intoxication since prohibition was established. Oswego is second with 83 per cent, Middletown, N. Y., third with 82.7 per cent, and Rome, N. Y., fourth with 78 per cent. The communities showing the greatest increase in arrests for intoxication since prohibition was established in Utica, N. Y., with 141 per cent, followed by White Plains, N. Y., with 121 per cent, and Oneida, N. Y., with 25 per cent.

The evidence of a growing respect for law and order, based upon a comparison of arrests for all causes in the principal cities of the State, show Buffalo in the lead with a decrease of 84.92. Elmira shows the next highest decrease, 18.75. Cities in which an increase of arrests has been noted since prohibition went into effect are White Plains with 564, Niagara Falls with 318, and Corning, N. Y., with 228. The complete figures given in the foregoing will be published this week by the World League Against Alcoholism at Westerville, O.

STUDENTS AID B. U. DRIVE

Nearly 600 student soldiers of Boston University's R. O. T. C. invaded Boston today and laid a barrage on the business district of "case books" which set forth the "case" of the university's drive for a \$1,000,000 endowment from the public. A review of the accomplishments and aspirations of the institution. The volunteers, under command of Maj. Z. L. Drellinger, U. S. A., military instructor at Boston University, mobilized at the South Armory, where they received orders from officials of the Boston University fifth anniversary fund, as to which sector each unit was to cover and lists of business men for their objectives, after which in full regalia, with the R. O. T. C. band playing, they marched forth to conquer the city.

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TEXTILE MEN URGED TO WORK TOGETHER

Plea Made for "Closest Possible Co-operation"—20,000 Persons Visit Exposition

A plea for the closest possible co-operation among men in the textile industry was the keynote of the address delivered this morning by Robert Amory, president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, at the opening of the semiannual meeting of that body at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston. The two-day meeting of the association is being held simultaneously with the International Textile Exposition and Power Show, now in progress at Mechanics Building.

About 200 members were estimated to have been in attendance when Mr. Amory spoke. "The tendency of all sorts of associations for all sorts of purposes, and there are altogether too many of these associations," the president said. "They are not only a source of expense in money but a great expense in time, much of which is wasted."

Mr. Amory then announced a decision of the committee on the revision of the by-laws of the organization to hold the annual meeting henceforth on the last Wednesday in October, instead of in May as heretofore, and to dispense with the springtime meeting altogether except in instances when it will be deemed necessary. He expressed the hope that many of the members would find time to attend the meeting of the American Association in May, and to members of that body would, in turn, attend the annual National Association meeting next October.

The semiannual meeting of the national association opened this morning with the reports of the secretary, H. C. Meserve, and of the several committees. Secretary Meserve generalized upon the work of the special departments, stressing the co-operation that exists between United States Government Bureaux and technical societies.

The committee on rates and transportation reported that it has found difficulty in fully convincing the cotton shippers and railroads that a long transit period, in moving lint cotton from the planting belt to the northern spinners, is injurious to the mills' industrial life. The committee advised the spinners to call the attention of the cotton shippers to the routing of such shipments only over the lines of those carriers capable of efficient service.

A meeting of the research committee is to be held shortly, and it is planned to arrange joint tests in several mills with the idea of comparing the various processes of drawing, or of conducting some other test of a similar nature.

Of the other committees which made reports, that on industrial relations stated that it is considering methods of giving the national association membership some definite help in the matter of employment policy; and the committee on foreign trade announced that good progress has been made in the past half-year, particularly in co-operation with the textile division of the Department of Commerce and in the simplification of statistics. The current textile exposition has attracted nation-wide attention, as evinced by the detailed reports appearing daily leading financial and trade journals throughout the country. Since the show opened, moreover, the international aspect has grown more and more conspicuous.

The wish of the exposition management to entertain high school delegations is meeting with wholesome response. Of particular interest to the pupils is the display of airplane propellers, which have been manufactured from pressed cotton duck. Record figures for attendance at a show of this kind marked the second day of the exposition yesterday, when more of the exposition yesterday, when more passed through the doors. In addition, the largest day's business ever booked by the exhibitors was transacted at the numerous booths and stalls.

Metering Radiator Bushings

will make an extravagant steam heating plant economical at very small cost.

Write for circular to

The Metering Bushing Sales Co.

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Olar Furniture Shops, Inc.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Makers of Good Upholstered Furniture

Custom Work a Specialty

THAT Olar upholstered furniture is widely recognized as a standard of quality, suited to fine residential interiors, is indicated not only by its selection for the apartments, but also by the extent to which it is demanded for the new homes.

Visitors, whether from near or afar, are welcome to visit their sales floor, at 231 Massachusetts Avenue, almost opposite the K. of P. Building.

NEW EDISON STOCK SALE PRICE IS \$140

Permission Given to Issue 64,881 Shares to Pay Certain Company Obligations

Issue of 64,881 shares of new capital stock at the rate of \$140 a share, par value to be \$100, by the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston, with the understanding that the \$9,083,340 proceeds of the sale be applied to the payment and cancellation of an equal amount of obligations of the company, was today authorized by the Department of Public Utilities at the State House. The obligations to be retired are represented by promissory notes outstanding Sept. 30 last.

The Edison company in its petition stipulated that it desired the money to pay for extensions and additions to its property made in the past and to be made as soon as possible. In its statement granting the petition, the department said the new capital stock at par of \$100, and to be sold at \$140, the department said: "We cannot say that the price of \$140 a share, fixed by the company for this large block, is so low as to be inconsistent with the public interest, in view of the present market quotations on this stock."

When the public hearings were held by the department on the company's petition for permission to issue the new capital stock, the company stated that it desired the money to pay for extensions and additions to its property made in the past and to be made as soon as possible. In its statement granting the petition, the department said the new capital stock at par of \$100, and to be sold at \$140, the department said: "We cannot say that the price of \$140 a share, fixed by the company for this large block, is so low as to be inconsistent with the public interest, in view of the present market quotations on this stock."

The department further said: "The liabilities of the company, outstanding on Sept. 30, last, in the form of notes, far exceeds \$9,083,340. To reduce these to that extent seems proper. We find that the issue which we are considering is reasonably necessary for that purpose, and that this \$9,083,340 should be applied solely to the payment of the liabilities above mentioned."

GINGHAM PRICE CUT
NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Selling agents of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company announce a reduction from 17 1/2 to 15 1/2 in the price of 32-inch gingham. Other grades are unchanged.

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: Mrs. Frances M. Gorrell, Laconia, N. H.; Mrs. Lillian P. Edwards, Laconia, N. H.; E. E. Slade, Dorchester, England; Mrs. Jane B. Carey, Lowell, Mass.; Clyde D. Carey, Lowell, Mass.; A. Cranston, Chelsea, N. J.; Mrs. Francis Cranston, Chelsea, N. J.; Alfred F. Blundell, Luton, England; Mrs. Beatrice M. Kidwell, Kimberley, South Africa; Miss Maria L. Baker, Almen, N. Lutphen, Holland; Elizabeth H. Koehler, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Charles A. Koehler, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Elizabeth T. Kindell, New York City; Mrs. Francis T. Sanford, Bronxville, N. Y.

Among the visitors to the London Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday were the following: The current textile exposition has attracted nation-wide attention, as evinced by the detailed reports appearing daily leading financial and trade journals throughout the country. Since the show opened, moreover, the international aspect has grown more and more conspicuous.

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Let Us Help You—

solve your heating problems. We maintain an experienced corps of heating experts who will assist your architects and engineers in planning for fuel oil burning installations for projected buildings or in changing your present heating plant to burn oil.

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PETROLEUM HEAT AND POWER COMPANY

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College Men's Suits of English Tweeds

\$45.00

CUT and made in our own workrooms, specially priced to insure quick selling—refreshingly different from the usual factory made product; clean, straight, manly lines, typically a Scott production.

Scott & Company

LIMITED

336 to 340 Washington Street, Boston

PROVINCE STREET WIDENING BEGINS

Historic Thoroughfare Has Been Object of Dispute for Years—Will Aid Congested Zone

Another of Boston's cow paths has passed formally out of existence. This morning Mayor Curley and Joseph A. Rourke, Commissioner of Public Works, threw half a dozen spadefuls of soil about paving stones to mark a boundary of the new Province St. The proposed widening of the street has occupied long hours of wrangling in court and frequent agitation at City Hall. Yet when it came to the symbol of the actual commencement of the work only a handful of the curious paused to watch the "turning of the soil" and the barrage of cameras.

However, now within a short time the narrow way which provided a rear entrance to the gardens and stables of governors in the days when Province House was their official residence will have become a busy commercial street, its quaintness lost to the encroachments of smart retail shops and traffic exigencies.

Fifty years of sporadic litigation have kept Province Street almost continuously before public notice. In 1716 Province House was built to be occupied by the "Governor of the Province of Massachusetts Bay." Then it was possible to peer over the fence bordering Province Street and to see lovely women in the billowing silks and laces of the time moving about among bright flowers. And there were stern, elegant men in scarlet and gold lace or in uniforms of shining broadcloth. Hawthorne celebrated the street and the house in his "Legends." And since those days the vista of the narrow little street has greatly changed, although its flavor has been cumulative, mellowed and made golden by tradition. In 1864 Province House was destroyed by fire. It was rebuilt. During the building of the State House on Beacon Hill state business was transacted in its rooms. Gradually queer little shops crept in to Province Street.

There were carpentering shops and the murky haunts of locksmiths and a bun shop and others huddled against the strip of sidewalk, their windows obscured by the gray lace of cobwebs, their lights in the lilac twilight like topaz flowers. If the grade of the street is lowered, the old stone steps, chipped and dented with the footsteps of the years, and the wrought-iron arch at Province and Bosworth streets will have to go.

Mayor Curley received a letter this morning from William C. Endicott of the Ames Building emphasizing that the steps and arch had been landmarks for years and should be preserved. He offered the suggestion that they be turned over to the Society for

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San Francisco, Cal. P. O. Box 387

What sunshine does for flowers, friendly greetings on Christmas Cards, answer kindly, do for the human heart.

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10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

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ADMISSION 50c

Including Tax

Enter personal direction

CHESTER J. CAMPBELL

VICEROY PLEADS FOR STABLE PEACE IN INDIAN STATES

(Continued from Page 1)

the Preservation of New England Antiquities. William S. Appleton, corresponding secretary of the society, has enlisted the interest of citizens in arranging for the preservation of the steps and arch at some other location.

Thus the original way, a scant 10 feet or so wide, will become a matter-of-fact street in a city plan. It presents the only possibility for an auxiliary north and south arterial, without serious damage to high class property, that there is. Although the provision for the present change is to widen only the present length, between School and Bromfield streets, ultimately it is not impossible that Province Street might be continued down through the department store section, providing thereby an urgent traffic necessity where traffic perplexities are becoming serious.

BROKER'S PERMIT REVOKED
Registration of Harry F. Coombs, doing business as Coombs, Crouch & Co., as a broker, was canceled and revoked today by the Department of Public Utilities, as a result of a complaint filed against him, stating that he was conducting his business at 108 Massachusetts Avenue, "in a fraudulent manner and willfully and purposefully evading and seeking to nullify the provisions of the registration law."

The department sent Mr. Coombs notice that information had come to it regarding the sale of certain securities and the persons to whom they were being sold, and that he was asked to furnish the information asked by the department. This he failed to do, the department says, hence the revocation of his license.

MR. PRENTISS HEADS
SECURITY BANKERSConvention, in Strong Resolution,
Indorses Transportation
Act of 1920

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—John W. Prentiss of New York was elected president of the Investment Bankers' Association of America at the twelfth annual convention of the association here today. He succeeds John A. Prescott of Kansas City, Mo. Besides electing officers for the ensuing year the approximately 1000 investment bankers in attendance unanimously adopted resolutions indorsing the Transportation Act of 1920, under which the railroads are now functioning, and opposed any radical changes in it.

One of the leading topics of the convention has been ways and means of furthering the campaign against unscrupulous dealers in worthless securities, and today's session H. J. Donnelly, senior assistant solicitor of the Post Office Department, described the efforts of the postal authorities to stamp out the dealers in spurious securities.

The Committee on Marine Securities, in its report, deplored the gloom in the shipping world and urged that the Government withdraw as speedily as possible from the shipping business and leave this to private enterprise. Repeal of the so-called "La Follette seaman act" was also recommended on the ground that "shipping interests are unanimous in their statements that this law tends to prevent the operation of ships at a profit in competition with foreign vessels."

Worked Up From \$3 a Week.
Mr. Prentiss is a native of Bangor, Me., was a student at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., from 1892 to 1894, and during the following four years was a student at Harvard, graduating in 1898. He started in the financial business in 1898 as a messenger for the Boston Stock Exchange on a salary of \$3 a week. He remained in Boston until 1904, when he went to New York with Hornblower & Weeks, being at present a member of that firm. During the war he was a lieutenant-colonel on the general staff of the army. Other offices elected were:

Vice-presidents: Walter S. Brewster, Chicago, Ill.; Philip S. Dalton, Boston, Mass.; J. A. Frazer, Toronto, Ont.; Arthur Sinclair Jr., New York City; Eugene E. Thompson, Washington, D. C.; secretary, Frederick R. Fenton, Chicago; treasurer, John G. Brodson, Baltimore, Md.; governors, Robert Stephenson, Chicago; Richard E. Norton, Philadelphia, Pa.; Robert H. Moulton, Los Angeles, Cal.; George A. Colton, Baltimore, Md.; C. O. Katman, St. Paul, Minn.; C. H. Moore, Detroit, Mich.; Joel E. Ferris, Spokane, Wash.; B. A. Thompson, Minneapolis, Minn.; Barrett Wendell, Jr., Chicago, re-elected; Henry R. Hayes, New York City.

The resolution adopted by the bankers, after Ray Norris of New York, chairman of the Committee on Railroad Securities, had presented it on behalf of the committee, read as follows:

Resolved, That the Investment Bankers' Association of America expresses confidence in the fundamental principles underlying the Transportation Act of 1920. The association believes that while the act contains certain imperfections it has nevertheless proved to be a long step in the direction of the solution of the American railroad problem and that, subject to such improvements in operation as experience may suggest, it should stand an expression of the cardinal principles involved in the complex relationships between the Government, the shipper and the private owner of railroad securities. Unless these principles are clearly formulated and fairly administered it is obvious that private capital cannot be collected to provide extensions and betterments to the transportation system, which are so vital to the adequate development of the country.

Question of Appraisals.
Emphasis was placed by the bankers committee on the fact that the transportation act carries the fundamental provision that the railroads are entitled to a fair return on their property valuations. It was pointed out that there is some question as to how the roads shall be appraised, whether on present value or original cost, and a decision of the Supreme Court on that issue is awaited with interest.

However, Mr. Morris expressed the view on behalf of the committee that "in certain recent decisions, particularly the Southwestern Bell Telephone case last year, the Supreme Court made it pretty plain that there were certain things that it will not decide and made it quite clear that present value is one of the things that it will regard and regard carefully, as a measure of railroad value, and that it will not be contented with the values of seven or eight or 10 years ago, before the dollar began to run off, in deciding what present value is."

Although the committee on real estate securities declined to forecast in its report the trend of real estate values, they said:

There are, however, unmistakable signs that many cities now have no housing shortage and that others have been overbuilt. It is thought, therefore, that it is time to utter a word of caution to those who have not been in the real estate securities long enough to have lived through periods of over-expansion in this field.

Referring to the farming situation, the report said:

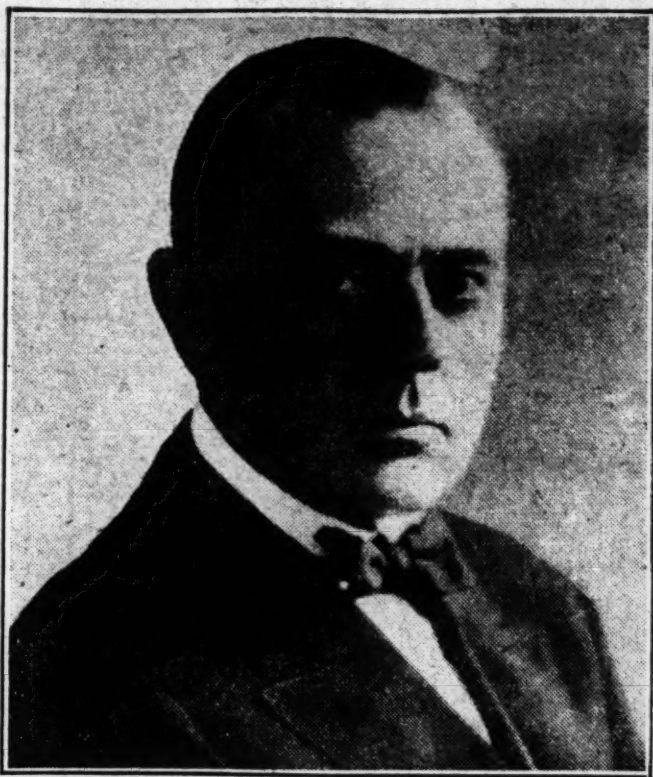
Farmers are settling down to cultivating their farms and correcting their

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New Head of Investment Bankers



John W. Prentiss
Member of the Firm of Hornblower & Weeks, New York

SOCIAL WORKERS
OPEN CONFERENCE

'Immigration and Social Welfare'
the General Topic of First
Session

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 31 (Special).—Group meetings largely occupied the attention of the Massachusetts Conference of Social Work at today's sessions of the twentieth annual convention. Incidentally many of the visitors were taken by the local reception committee through the Fall River mills, the King Philip Settlement House and to other places of interest.

The convention opened yesterday when the delegates were welcomed to the city by the Mayor, Edmund P. Talbot. The general topic was "Immigration and Social Welfare," and a number of speakers were heard.

In her address on the "Relation of Immigration to Social Service," Mrs. Eva Whiting White of Boston, president of the conference, presented a comprehensive study of this problem. Her theme revolved around the intelligent assimilation of the alien, in reference to which she declared: "In the United States the last thing that we must run the risk of is the inter-racial tug-of-war."

Mrs. White recommended putting aside such speculation as what America would be "if" it consisted of a more homogeneous population, and to grant to every racial strain its contribution to America and to grant that we have accomplished what we have because of the richness of cross-racial ties.

It was not her purpose, she said, to argue for or against restricted immigration, but she considered the crux of the matter was the effectiveness of our institutions at the present time to assimilate those who are coming to us. "If we are failing to build up American ideals and standards, we are not living up to the demands of American community life which stands for general intermingling between the different races who come."

John J. Johnson, Commissioner of Immigration at Boston, praised the illiteracy clause and the quota amendment to the immigration laws. He declared that the illiteracy clause was a guard against aliens who come to the United States for the purpose of commercial benefits rather than becoming citizens of this country. The speaker ventured that those immigrants of 16 years of age who had not learned to read some language

would never learn to understand the language of the United States. Mr. Johnson predicted that the next immigration legislation of Congress would be an alteration of the quota laws, limiting immigration to 2 per cent of the population of 1960, instead of 3 per cent of the population of 1910.

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Delicious Cream Chicken and Waffles
Afternoon Tea and Choicest
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Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All
Parts of United States and Canada.



Miss Frances L. Thomas
420 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON

MISS THOMAS wishes to announce that in addition to her regular work she is now prepared to offer her clients models from her own work room in

Ready-to-Wear Corsets and Brassieres
Twenty-five years of experience as a corsetier have fitted Miss Thomas to choose the correct model for the individual figure.

6 Beautiful Etched Christmas Cards for \$1.00
Buying these cards direct from the producer enables you to obtain them at this special price. Each card is a proof from an original etched plate and is suitable for framing. A distinctive remembrance for your friends. Cards of such quality usually sell at much higher prices. Take advantage of this opportunity while the stock is complete.

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EXPERT CITES WAY
TO CUT COAL COSTS

Would Supplant Men With
Machines in Bituminous Mines
—\$200,000,000 Saving

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—A possible reduction in actual cost of bituminous coal mining of at least 30 per cent is the latest statement of the United States Coal Commission, contained in a supplementary report by Col. Sanford E. Thompson, Boston engineer. This figure is not a theoretical computation, but is confirmed by actual accomplishments in a few mines, according to Mr. Thompson. If methods described are adopted in only one-half of the bituminous mines, the annual net savings will amount to some \$200,000,000 a year, says the report.

A diagram is shown in the report, based on actual daily operation, showing nearly 400 tons excavated a day by one loading machine, as against, say, 12 tons a day by the hand-loading miner.

The results, produced by the substitution of machine loading in place of the laborious hand shoveling, combined with more systematic handling and transportation and maintenance, tend to eliminate in a large measure the sources of labor friction, it is explained.

The report also shows that the quicker removal of coal reduces danger of falls, and the concentration of operations permits closer standardization. There also is less waste of coal, hence a larger per cent of recovery. The cost of maintenance, drainage, and ventilation is reduced. An effective management of all underground operations is forced even upon recalcitrant operators in order to maintain continuous machine operation, Mr. Thompson declares.

OFFICIAL TOLD OF OPPORTUNITY TO ACT
HAVERHILL, Mass., Oct. 31 (Special).—Asking Albert L. Bartlett, Director of Public Safety, why he seeks "to pass the buck" to the District Attorney, Malcolm C. Davis, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League for the northeastern district, in a communication issued to that official today, says that the law permits "board or person in charge of the police force" as well as the District Attorney, to file information with the court and apply for "padlock action."

With regard to the naming of the places against which affidavits of the league have been procured, Mr. Davis says:

A description of the places abundantly sufficient to enable you to identify them has been placed in the hands of your police. We understand that complaint has been made that the owners were not specified and that therefore you cannot proceed to investigate. The assessors' records are open and you can secure that information. Two ministers in Haverhill were able to do so, and we assume that you are equally able to read the record. We suggest that, having this information in the possession of your police force, you have a splendid opportunity to take action which will bring results.

TUSCANIA TO DOCK AT MAINE STATE PIER
PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 31 (Special).—Speeding across the Atlantic to this port is the new Cunard-Anchor liner Tuscania, one of the latest additions to the company's oil-burning fleet. The vessel left Glasgow last Saturday and has on board 42 first class, 354 second class, and 733 third class passengers, practically all British, to be landed at Portland.

The Tuscania is expected to arrive tomorrow or next day, when it will dock at the new State Pier and its passengers will be handled at the immigration quarters provided at the pier.

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At Your Grocer's
DES MOINES, IOWA

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the miners left will be of a higher type, requiring greater initiative than that demanded by the pick and shovel, which is now the principal tool of the coal miner. Furthermore, the surplus labor, if any, will not go a-begging. There is a scarcity of men trained to such work as shoveling coal in other industries.

International Court of Equity Is Advocated by Mr. Hammond
Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—An international high court of equity dealing solely with disputes of a commercial character would be a powerful force in opening up reliable foreign markets for investors, according to John Hays Hammond, chairman of the Federal Coal Commission, who spoke before the convention of the American Management Association last night. Mr. Hammond said that business arrangements in other countries might at any time be disrupted by political disturbances and similar adverse conditions.

"In such disputes between the foreign investor and local interests," he went on, "the matter is generally settled by a biased local court or by executive decree. Therefore I advise the formation of this high court of equity, in which political considerations would be of no avail and whose authority would be far-reaching."

Prosperity in America will depend on the opening up of new foreign markets to replace those which will be inevitably lost through the development of policies of protective tariffs in countries now more or less open to American goods. This was Mr. Hammond's solution of the continuation of America's success in foreign trade. The so-called "backward nations" in South America, Africa, Asia and Russia will provide the opportunities for the development of these future markets he explained.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM DISCUSSED BY WOMEN
Legislative work to be pursued by the Massachusetts League of Women Voters during the year 1923-24, was discussed at the all-day fall business meeting of the league held today at 585 Boylston Street. The measures under consideration included jury service for women, classification and treatment of convicted prisoners, the Sheppard-Towner Act, the direct primary and short ballot, raising the school age, minimum wage, and equal pay.

Plans for a state-wide drive to double the membership to begin tomorrow and continue through Nov. 14, were announced. The present membership is 6500.

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LONDON CRITICIZES
FRANCO-BELGIAN
RHINE ATTITUDE

(Continued from Page 1)

the French delegate on the Rhineland Commission. Herr Natter said that things were going well and claimed that from 85 to 90 per cent of the people were in favor of complete separation. Asked how his men were paid, he said that they were only fed, as there were no funds, and that food was requisitioned. Asked by what right the requisitions were made, he said that international law allowed this when a state of war existed, but admitted that no war had been declared. The French commission delegate, who is well liked in the Bonn District, absolutely denied all ideas of annexation and pointed out that if the Separatist coup had been planned by the French, it would have been better organized and would not have broken out a week too soon. When told of Herr Natter's remarks, he laughed, saying: "Natter is only a petty clerk in the town, and has ideas of his own. What can you expect from a man of that kind?" Asked if the French had recognized the Rhineland Government, he said that it was a de facto government, because in all the cities towns they occupied the Government buildings. More than that he could not say. "So far as I am concerned," he added, "I am here to keep order, and that has been done." He maintained that by far the largest proportion of the Bonn District wanted separation from Berlin, though possibly not from the Reich. Apart from food riots, most towns are reported quiet. The people have become accustomed to accepting unpleasant situations, and apathetically add this to the number.

PRICE OF MILK ADVANCED
AUBURN, Me., Oct. 31.—Farmers supplying milk to the Turner Center system will receive an increase in prices based on the amount of butter fat in proportion to the increase voted by the New England Milk Producers' Association. It was announced yesterday. Smaller creameries in this section will also adopt the new schedule.

This Week Please Try Every Week Shampoo
Hundreds of readers of The Christian Science Monitor have written us letters praising EVERY WEEK SHAMPOO. It is a delightful shampoo, containing refined crude oil and pure coconut oil, and leaves the hair unusually soft, lustrous, fluffy and beautiful.

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VACCINATION FOES TO RALLY FRIDAY AT SYMPHONY HALL

Notables to Speak Under Auspices of Medical Liberty League
—Mr. Nunn's Statement

Mobilization of the widespread but unorganized sentiment in Massachusetts against compulsory vaccination and an educational campaign designed to expose the fallacious theory of vaccination, its dangerous results and the injustices which have followed its compulsory application, will be undertaken at a public mass meeting in Symphony Hall Friday night under the auspices of the Medical Liberty League.

Dr. F. Mason Padelford, a practicing physician of Fall River, president of the league, will speak on "Vaccination: A Virtual Fraud Upon the Public"; Mrs. Belle de Rivera of Mountain Lakes, N. J., founder and honorary president of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, will talk on "Children of the Republic"; "Compulsory Vaccination: The Precursor of State Medicine," will be the subject of an address by Albert F. Gilmore, author and editor, of Boston; Willis J. Abbott, editor of The Christian Science Monitor, will speak on "Public Opinion and Vaccination." Other speakers include William Lloyd Garrison, publicist of Newton and Dr. R. Kendrick Smith, osteopathic physician of Boston. C. Augustus Norwood of Brookline, former State Senator, will preside.

Miss Mildred Dilling, noted American harpist and a supporter of the program of the Medical Liberty League, will play modern classical melodies, popular ballads and folk songs. Miss Dilling played at President Harding's last state dinner and has appeared in recital with Yvette Guilbert, Anna Case, Alma Gluck, Frances Alda, Frieda Hempel, Julia Clausen and others. This will be Miss Dilling's first appearance in Boston.

Mr. Nunn's Statement
In the following statement made to The Christian Science Monitor, Henry D. Nunn, manager and general counsel of the league, reviews the condition in Massachusetts and the aims of the organization:

The host of intelligent and responsible citizens of Massachusetts are opposed to compulsory vaccination are not seeking in the least degree to abridge the right of any other citizen who believes in vaccination to have it. Neither do the opponents of vaccination wish to disturb their neighbors' confidence in this practice.

If the believers in vaccination were only satisfied to let vaccination stand or fall on its merits, there would be no opposition, but in spite of their asserted faith in vaccination as a safe and sure protection which every one of ordinary sense must approve, the believers insist upon forcing everyone to submit to the practice, believing or not believing. It is a matter of common knowledge that the nonbelievers in vaccination are not as a class below the average of intelligence, to say the least. Such men as Gladstone, Herbert Spencer, and Wallace, were not intellectual pygmies, yet they were active opponents of vaccination.

Another characteristic of the nonbelievers in vaccination is that they are, beyond all question, disinterested. While the more active advocates of the practice cannot be said to be wholly disinterested. Even where there is no financial interest involved in the matter, the believers are often so professionally committed to the practice that they not infrequently are unable to disengage thought from controlling prejudice.

Gradually, through the increasing zeal of school physicians and health officials for rigid and indiscriminate enforcement of the vaccination laws, persons who do a certain amount of thinking for themselves and who are business and methods for conserving the health of their children have been brought to bay.

Organization Necessary
Finding that the provisions in the law itself, for the granting of exemptions in proper cases, were being nullified by the spirit of the law is administered, and that countless efforts were being made to extend compulsory vaccination soon to the private schools, nothing was left for law-abiding citizens to do but organize to secure a change in the law.

This meeting in Symphony Hall represents a big step in advance, and yet it marks only the beginning of the struggle. This meeting will mobilize the forces in opposition to compulsory vaccination. We will follow it with a widespread educational campaign to dispel

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the illusions which for a long time have darkened counsel on this subject.
The leaders in this movement, as represented by the Medical Liberty League, do not regard the task as supremely difficult. They do not think of the work before them in terms of battle. It is not a fight; it is merely education. These leaders are confident that the average citizen who reads the league's literature will concede that compulsory vaccination is not necessary, regardless of the merits or demerits of vaccination itself. They have entire confidence that any citizen who pursues the subject only a little way, with open mind, will be so struck with the inconsistencies involved in the theory and practice of vaccination as to lose all faith in the procedure.

The Medical Liberty League is committed to a policy of education; persuasion through reason applied to established facts. Its work is characterized by sanity, and its attitude toward opponents is fair and friendly. It is recognized by the authorized writers and speakers of the Medical Liberty League that the people who urge vaccination are not to be blamed for believing as they do. If beliefs regarding vaccination are to be changed, the believers must be treated tolerantly and induced to read or hear with tolerance the arguments against the validity of the vaccination tradition.

This educational work, even in one State like Massachusetts, is a very great undertaking and calls for sacrifices in order to carry it on adequately; but such work, rightly prosecuted, promotes the general welfare in all ways.

ROXBURY CHAPTER TO HONOR MEMBER

Kenneth C. Dunlop, Past Patron of Roxbury Chapter Order of the Eastern Star and Associate Grand Patron of the Grand Chapter, will be given a reception by Roxbury Chapter on the occasion of the twenty-sixth anniversary of that chapter, tomorrow evening at the Eastern Star Association Hall, 203 Warren St., Roxbury. Mr. Dunlop was elected Associate Grand Patron last May and, in accordance with the custom of Roxbury Chapter, any reception for its members who have received Grand Chapter honors, is deferred to the anniversary.

All the Grand Chapter officers have been invited to attend and most of them have signified their intention of being present. The festivities begin at 6:30 p. m. with dinner, followed by the reception at 8 p. m., an anniversary entertainment at 9 p. m., and dancing at 10 p. m.

HAVERHILL WORKERS WANT HIGHER WAGES

HAVERHILL, Mass., Oct. 31 (Special)—That the question of wages will be a stumbling block in the way of negotiating a permanent peace agreement is believed to be the true situation with regard to the negotiations just begun between the Haverhill Shoe Manufacturers' Association and the Shoe Workers' Protective Union. It is a fact that the manufacturers are fully determined to resist any requests for increases in wages and practically all of the locals of the union have decided to ask for increases, in some instances 60 per cent being the amount of increase desired. The manufacturers are claiming in the present contention that they are not empowered to act on prices but merely to act in regard to a peace agreement and the question of prices is not supposed to enter into the discussions.

COLLEGE BUILDING SOON TO BE STARTED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 31 (Special)—Despite the discrepancy between the amount available and the amount needed, the State Board of Education will soon start the building of a structure at the Rhode Island College of Education here. By appropriation of the General Assembly the sum of \$400,000 will be available for the new building. Nearly \$300,000 is needed by the State board. It is proposed to commence building as soon as practical and to build a "continuous" type of school structure. This will enable the addition of wings as money is provided for the purpose.

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REGIONAL BOARD FOR NEW ENGLAND

Representatives of Industries Are
Urged to Meet Regularly to
Co-operate With Railroads

Each large industry of New England has been requested through its individual group association, to appoint a committee to meet weekly, or in case of congestion and embargoes, more frequently, with the regional director to be appointed by the American Railway Association as chairman of the New England Regional Railroad Freight Advisory Committee. It was learned here today. Such committees are now being formed by the industries of this district, thus marking further progress in establishing the regional board in New England which has been the goal of large shippers of merchandise for years.

During the last five years similar regional boards have been established in nearly all "rate territories" of the United States or localities within which the railroads have section rates. These boards are supervised by the American Railway Association and keep in constant touch with the car supply situation in their district. Detailed records are kept at all times of car surpluses and shortages, and the duties of the board are to eliminate such conditions by having authority to order the various roads to shift cars from place to place.

Agreement Requisite
The railroads involved must previously agree to the arrangement, of course, but the plan has worked so successfully in other districts for the general good of all concerned, that New England is expected to benefit materially. It is generally admitted that New England as a whole needs such unification of car supply to a greater extent than almost any other section in the United States, particularly when winter conditions are such as to induce traffic delays and freight congestion.

In other words, the New England roads will distribute their car resources as the committee sees fit. The American Railway Association already has agreed to the establishment of a New England board and Warren C. Kendall of Washington, D. C., manager of the railroad section of the car service division of the association, is expected to assume supervision of the new board until a permanent regional director is appointed. It is expected offices will be opened in Boston prior to Nov. 20 and probably will be in the Old South Building.

Many Industries Co-operating
Industries that are forming committees to co-operate with the board.

A. L. A. DEMANDS JAIL SENTENCE FOR DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED

(Continued from Page 1)

for a period of not less than three months.
It will ask for legislation that will prohibit the licensing of automobiles from issuing a license to operate automobiles to a person thus convicted for a period of not less than three years, and coupled with this, the association will also request legislation to authorize the authorities to suspend the registration of pleasure cars, if any, which the criminal may own.

The word criminal is used in an advisory capacity, for it is believed that if the public generally were to regard an automobilist who operates while under the influence of intoxicating liquors as a dangerous criminal and unhesitatingly refers to him as such, the enormity of his offense might in time impress itself upon him, for a person who operates while intoxicated once discloses himself as one who operates with utter disregard for the safety of every other person upon the highway.

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include the paper industry through its traffic department, known as the New England Paper and Pulp Traffic Association; wool business, cotton trade, lumber merchants, etc.

These industries, more especially those having connections in other parts of the United States so that they had first-hand information of the success of the plan in other sections, have been working collectively, with the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, the Boston Chamber of Commerce and other organizations, for this object, for many months.

The plan is of particular interest to New England house-holders, inasmuch as it is expected to expedite the movement of coal by the all-rail route and may result in much improvement during winter months in the bringing of coal to this section.

ART

Miss Paef's Sculpture

At the galleries of the Guild of Boston Artists, the sculpture of Bashka Paef is being shown. Miss Paef has exhibited at the Guild before; some of her things are on permanent exhibition there. There are heads, bas-reliefs, fountains, animal figures and imaginative compositions.

Prepossessing as ever are Miss Paef's heads of children, naive, diffident, and playful. She seems to catch the whimsicality of childhood, and portray it in simplicity of technique and conception that is adapted to its nature. Little "Julius Rosenwald Jr." is animated and gleeful; "Miss Nancy" quiet and quizzical; "Miss Ann" wistful. "Little Peter," chiseled out of marble, is effectively posed with bowed head, catching the child in one of its serious moments of reflection.

The portrait heads of Mrs. William Porter Farnsworth and Dr. A. J. Philpot are interesting as representing opposing schools in sculpture. Mrs. Farnsworth is done in the Greek tradition—simple, generalized, dispassionate, with the broad surfaces of the face treated by lines. Even the very wavy bobbed hair is conventionalized in its undulations. Dr. Philpot's head is treated in the realistic aspect, with unsparring detail of facial expression, characterized by a heavily wrinkled forehead, tensely raised brows, and a set chin.

The bas-reliefs in plaster and bronze also form an interesting phase of Miss Paef's exhibit. "Grandma Rosenwald" and "Portrait" of a lady are delicately handled in the facial features and hair, as well as in the difficult treatment of the hair with limited scope for feeling of depth in low relief. The bronze relief of Sherman Whipple catches him in a moment of jocularity. Miss Paef excels in her modeling of dogs. Her latest subject is "Laddie Boy," a life-size, standing figure of the Alreide terrier. She seems to catch dogs in their most alert moments, making their fur realistic, and giving them a beckoning attitude which invites the observer to pat them.

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MUSIC

Durrell Quartet

The Durrell String Quartet (Josephine Durrell, first violin; Louise Sweet, second violin; Anna Golden, viola; Mildred Ridley, violoncello) gave a concert last night in Jordan Hall. They were assisted by Harrison Potter, pianist. The program: Mozart, Quartet in F major; Grieg, Quartet in A major op. 2; Faure, Quartet for piano and strings in G minor, op. 45.

Boston, in recent years, has relied chiefly on visiting organizations for its chamber music. Any group of players having sufficient self-abnegation to devote itself to this kind of music for other than mere personal pleasure deserves every encouragement. Not that Miss Durrell and her associates need to be treated with any special leniency, for they play with excellent ensemble, and oftentimes with considerable tonal beauty. Their interpretations are somewhat lacking in authority, for they seem not to have attained as yet that freedom of style which allows a quartet to play with individuality of expression. They are at present evidently preoccupied with the purely technical side of ensemble playing. Only in the Theme and Variations of Grieg's Quartet did they cast this preoccupation aside and allow themselves to give the music its full emotional appeal. This quartet is Rimsky-Korsakov strongly diluted with Tschakowsky, although it contains many pages of effective writing for the instruments.

Fauré's Piano Quartet was rather beyond the interpretative powers of the players. It is only for those who have attained such complete mastery of technical details that they are able to throw themselves wholeheartedly into the subjective contents of this delicate, refined music, which calls for interpretative skill of the highest order for its proper presentation.

Pavlova
Anna Pavlova for the second program of her engagement at the Boston Opera House, presented last night two familiar ballets, "The Fairy Doll" and "Dionysus" (music by Tcherépin), and various "divertissements."

The art of Pavlova has been so thoroughly analyzed in these columns of late as to require little further comment. She remains "The Incomparable." Indeed, the finish of her technique, the leaf-like lightness of her movements, the bird-like darts and quivers, the perfection of poise, the rhythm of line, more than ever move the beholder to wonder.

Especially astonishing last night was the effectiveness of her art, in view of the handicap imposed by the

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orchestra. Of co-ordination between conductor and dancers there appeared to be none, and even the orchestra pit was divided against itself in the matters of tempi and rhythms. Probably most of the players are recruits, but surely a suitable amount of rehearsal ought to ameliorate the defects that now sadly mar the performance. "The Fairy Doll" is one of those rare entertainments that delight the eye with poetry of motion and the heart with good fun. It is good to note that it has been scheduled for both matinees, for the joy of the children. "Dionysus" once more reveals the powers of Pavlova as mime, and incidentally wins new admirers at each presentation for the change of scene by means of clever use of lights and colors. Of the "divertissements," Mme. Pavlova's solo dance, "The Dragonfly," and the Russian dances were chiefly appealing. In the latter Mr. Algeranoff distinguished himself by the verve of his dancing.

Tonight "Ajanta" will have its first performance in Boston, with "Chopiniana" and new "divertissements" completing the bill.

Young People's Concert

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux, conductor, gave in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon the first young people's concert of the season, playing Weber's "Freischütz" overture; air and two gavottes from Bach's suite in D; Beethoven's fifth "Prometheus" ballet; Smetana's "The Moldau"; the scherzo from Tschakowsky's fourth symphony; excerpts from Ravel's "Moussorgsky" suite, and Berlioz's "Rakoczy" march. Thomas Whittney Surette, who has done so much to spread the understanding of music, explained before the concert began the "program" of the descriptive numbers, but assured the audience that the works that "were not about anything" were the most beautiful.

The program indicated the advance which audiences of young people may be presumed to have made since these concerts for their benefit were inaugurated. The response of the auditors appeared to justify the choice of numbers. They did not, it is true, show unbounded enthusiasm at any period of the afternoon, but when do their elders do so of a Friday afternoon? Like the grown-ups, the youngsters

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expressed their enjoyment by polite, even cordial, applause. Like them, too, they preferred in general stirring or amusing pieces. Also like their elders, some of them regarded the occasion as a time for animated discussion of social or millennial matters of moment. There is room for hope that when they have reached what some humorist dubbed years of discretion they will have learned to behave better at concerts than the present generation of concert-goers does. Even now they do nearly as well.

ELIHU CLUB ADVANCES
NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 31—Elihu Club at Yale, the fourth senior society in the college, today announced that it had taken from the juniors, for membership, George A. Elliott Jr. of Wilmington, Del.; Edward D. Gallaudet of New York City; John H. Hass of Kansas City, Mo.; John Locke of Roland Park, Md.; Allan A. Ryan Jr. of New York City; Charles M. Stewart Jr. of Baltimore; and Herbert F. Sturdy of Los Angeles.

MILK PRICE ADVANCED
A rise of 1 cent a quart in the price of milk is announced by the New England Milk Producers' Association. The advance is from 8½ cents to 9½ cents. As this organization supplies the greater part of the milk distributed in Greater Boston, the retail price to consumers probably will increase accordingly. This would mean that milk now sold at 15 cents a quart will advance to 16 cents.

DR. ORR DECORATED
Dr. William Orr of Winchester, a former deputy commissioner of education for Massachusetts, has been decorated by the Government of Poland with the Order of Polonia Restituta, in recognition of his services as a Y. M. C. A. secretary in giving aid to the Polish ministry of education.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

New York Ovation
for Eleonora Duse

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, Oct. 30. AT THE Metropolitan Opera House, Oct. 29, 1923, P. Ray Comstock and Morris Gest presented Eleonora Duse and her company from Rome, in "La Donna del Mare," a drama in four acts by Henrik Ibsen.

The cast:
Eleonora Duse.....Eleonora Duse
Alfredo Robert.....Alfredo Robert
Enrico Robert.....Enrico Robert
Gino Fantoni.....Gino Fantoni
Ciro Gaviani.....Ciro Gaviani
Leo Orlandini.....Leo Orlandini

For many days preceding the date announced for the first appearance after many years of Eleonora Duse, at the Metropolitan Opera House, in Henrik Ibsen's somber play, "The Lady From the Sea," all of the boxes, and all of the smaller priced tickets had been sold, which meant that, unless one could pay \$11, he must purchase standing room for the performance.

The line for those who wished to purchase admission tickets began to form early Monday forenoon. By the time the box office opened for the sale of admission tickets, the line had extended around on to three sides of the vast building. When the time came for the curtain to rise, every available space in the Opera House was occupied. It was said on good authority that nearly \$500 was paid for two seats, and that the entire receipts amounted to nearly \$30,000. When Madame Duse came on the stage there was a welcome that she should cherish very warmly and, when the curtain fell on the last act, there was an ovation of many minutes, that she who is used to ovations should remember always.

There may be a hundred reasons for that which the world of the theater calls "the art of Duse." Volumes have been written on the subject, and yet I would like to add just one more sentence. I would like to speak of it as the art of compromise. As one who has observed her work closely for many years, I believe that it is her singleness of purpose, her concentration, her artistic endeavor, glancing neither to the left nor to the right, that is her most distinguishing characteristic. Duse maintains her ideal. She never capitulates to a portrayal to applause. She never "plays down" to an audience. If the spectators are to meet her, they must rise to her level. It is only a genius who is able to rise completely above the alluring enticements of the many by-ways in craftsmanship of an art. Duse is that genius of the theater of her time. While many of her fellows have been trying to "put something over" the footlights she has been retaining some-

thing—a very precious something—an ideal. With Duse there is never a shadow of trickery, there is nothing showy, there is never a faint suggestion of "playing for points." She never lies in wait for and then acts a "big scene." She never goes after those in the audience, consequently they draw close to her. A performance by Duse never presents any evidence of craftsmanship, no evidence of mechanics; the polish is so expert that technique even seems missing, though we know better the while. The relationship between her thoughts and her physique, the idea and its expression, is so close, the contact so instantaneous, and the entire motivation so sincere, that what we see appears real and is indeed remote from much that we have in the past called acting (the artificial technique employed at the Comédie Française, for instance). Madame Duse's acting, in a word, is perhaps the one perfect example the theater has ever known of "art that conceals art."

In "The Lady From the Sea" Mme. Duse accomplishes the rare feat of presenting symbolism in terms of realism. There is no play in the ordinary sense of the word and no human characterization. There is just a conflict of abstract forces; on one side, the bondage of Wangen and the small town, representing the conventions, and on the other, the open sea and its symbol, "the Stranger," offering freedom, freedom for self-expression. Mme. Duse, as Ellida, is the instrument upon which these conflicting ideas are played.

During the progress of the play we see and hear from Mme. Duse all of those qualities which have been described by the best pens of her time: the Duse instrument of expression and its relation to sculpture, painting and music; her rhythm, the marvellously expressive hands, the "sad arms," the "tears of Tristan and Isolde," the luminous eyes, the voice that for rance, musical tone and sadness has not been equaled in our time. All this we hear and see, and more; we see the child of a mountebank troupe of itinerant Italian players grow from infancy, through years of at first privation, then adulation, and become more wonderful, through renunciation. We hear tones and we see delicate, sensitive shades of expression, the result of years of association with, and in the atmosphere of, the best art of the world. Art was the chief topic of her family's conversation. It came as naturally as breathing to the sensitive and gifted Eleonora. She took that of which she heard, gave it the stamp of her naturalistic comment, illuminated it, and the ripened result is what we now see in whatever theater she is playing. Others have talked of the art of acting; she practices it.

Many believe that Eleonora Duse is the greatest actress in the world; many that she is also radiantly beautiful. The present writer subscribes to both of these opinions.

FRANK LEA SHORT.

A Week of Music in New York

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York, Oct. 29. TWO out of the eleven performers at whose concert I have been present in the past week, Alexander Koshetz, director of the Ukrainian National Chorus, and Josef Hofmann, pianist, impressed me as moved by an unusual necessity to speak, and as possessed, at the same time, of undoubted power for communicating what they had to tell. Whether either of them had a more important message for the world than those from whom I place them apart, I hesitate to say. Whether the objects which Mr. Koshetz and Mr. Hofmann achieved had greater significance than those which their colleagues in tone, comprising a pianist, three violinists and five singers, aimed at, I shall not try to determine. All I am contending is that they had an uncommonly clear notion of what they wanted to do and a surpassing ability for realizing their wishes. Each, in my view, proved to be a perfect Greek, in that he knew himself. And though an ancient maxim may seem a fantastic thing for me to invoke as a basis of judgment, I will take the risk of doing it.

The Art of Mr. Koshetz. As for Koshetz, who has given four concerts in the Town Hall, I am vexed between two reflections. On the one hand, I entertain a strange respect for the movement for the spread of a knowledge of Russia in the western world for which he stands; and on the other hand, I have extraordinary admiration for his insight into vocal technique and for his mastery of choral interpretation. In other words, when he leads his group of brightly-costumed men and women in song, I find myself at one moment wondering what can have sent him forth to carry Russian expression—which formerly kept close at home—to the ends of the earth; and at the next, considering whether he himself as artist, rather than the cause which he represents, is not the principal matter, and in fact feeling rather convinced that he is one of the most gifted executives in any line of music now appearing on the North American circuit.

When I affirm that Koshetz is an example of a man who knows himself, I do not mean to imply that I have any certain understanding of him. Indeed, I shall make no pretense either at analyzing his mechanism of conducting or at taking to pieces his scheme of harmonic effects. And when it comes to a question of how I like his vocal colorings, I shall not be overenthusiastic.

What I bespeak the favorable at-



Eleonora Duse

a four-part chorus of the European and American type, if he is to perfect his position. At present, it almost seems as though he must be looked upon as a special type of artist. But for all that, I am inclined to believe that he would not be long in showing himself, if he tried, a universal type.

Josef Hofmann

Concerning Hofmann, I wish to submit the view that he is one of the most skillful program makers to be found. For according to the evidence of his recital in Carnegie Hall on the afternoon of Oct. 27, he can do more than select pieces which conform to a particular mood; he can make any pieces conform to the mood which he chooses as the one to characterize his concert. Who would believe that the Beethoven sonata, op. 110, could be played in the feeling of a tune for a music box and still remain a work by Beethoven? Well, that is putting the case rather roughly; and yet it is putting it somewhere near right. Mr. Hofmann began with the sonata, opus 110, and ended with the tinkling Tabatière a musique of Liszt; and though I had no idea myself, at first that tinkle was the idea around which the entire performance was conceived. I could discern that something or other whimsical was up before things had gone far, and I was only one of a crowd that understood it by the time proceeding were half over. At the end, the whole scheme was clear; and the house was aware of having greatly enjoyed itself, and of having had a human association with Beethoven that no house, in all seeming, had ever known before.

M. Koussevitzky Opens
Paris Orchestral Season

PARIS, Oct. 29 (Special Correspondence).—The opening of the Paris Symphonic season has been made by M. Serge Koussevitzky. Soon he is to measure himself on the new continent with his most celebrated rivals. His

success in America seems assured. His baton, in turn authoritative and caressing, majestic and frenetic, possesses a power which captivates. M. Koussevitzky animates all his attitudes and conforms them to the texts he interprets. He is an excellent mimic and transcribes with surprising variety the sentiments of the music. He is more than a musician—he is a musician and an actor. To expose with such clarity the complexity of modern scores requires a rare virtuosity. He may astonish in certain classical works which are not so well adapted to his impetuous character, but always he proves his artistic intelligence.

M. Koussevitzky possesses in high degree the quality of a leader. He has an extraordinary gift of exteriorization, a profound knowledge of his métier and the instinct of command. The vehement manner of M. Koussevitzky strikes the imagination. It will make a contrast with the delicate, refined, well-measured manner of M. Pierre Monteux.

His first program was well balanced—a symphony of Albert Roussel, a two-piano concerto of Mozart, an overture to "Benvenuto Cellini," and two pieces of Maurice Ravel: "Alborada" and a valse. The symphony of Albert Roussel is not perhaps his best work but it is assuredly his most powerful. M. Koussevitzky interpreted it with admirable clearness. The first movement expresses the ardor of youth; the second, light joys and profound sentimental impressions; the third, bitterness, revolt, appeasement; and the last, the serenity which raises man above his passions. It is conceived almost in the classic form. One can find, amid the modern syntax, the elements of construction for a traditional form of symphony. It is a work of rare beauty and strength. The concerto of Mozart was executed by two young American pianists who were soldiers in France during the war—Guy Maier and Lee Pattison. Their fine technique, wit, and grace, and their perfect understanding of sonorities, were put to the

service of the musical dialogue in a very successful manner.

M. Koussevitzky was perhaps less happy in his rendering of the overture to "Benvenuto Cellini" and with the Valse of Ravel. But on the whole his first concert was excellent.

S. H.

Prints, Old and New

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—At the Carington print rooms now are drawings by famous English masters of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, making an agreeable excuse for lingering. The two Dutch portraitists who found royal favor and patronage under the Charleses, in England, are seen in all the full flavor of that period; Sir Peter Lely's talents can be lightly sensed through several portrait drawings and an unfinished oil study, while the later comer, Sir Godfrey Kneller, is recalled by a study of Grindling Gibbons. The speedy assurance of these experts of the brush is well illustrated in the historic sittings that Charles II shared between them, to save himself trouble, when Kneller's picture was completely finished by the time that Lely's was advanced to the monochrome stage only. Richard Cosway and John Hoppner, facile but not of the first rank, show the charm and the conventions of their day in portraiture. Thomas Rowlandson, however, is the "clou" of the show with six of his intriguing commentaries on eighteenth century manners. Sir Joshua Reynolds declared that some of his drawings "would do honor to Rubens or any of the greatest masters of design of the old schools." There is softly modulated and accurately accented color in his work, but the life and vitality of his art lie in the racy outlines from his swift and sure pen. His humor prances as gayly as the dappled steeds he so loved to depict, and crowds his scenes with keen bits of observation.

Israel Zangwill's foreword to the catalogue of etchings by E. M. Lilien paints a vivid picture of a Polish lad working his way from the humble ranks of sign-painting to the position of an accredited artist, of one who through devotion to vision and natural heritage came into his own artistic being. The Hebrew note is through all his work, which at best has a sturdy, rugged character of its own. His line has the flow and character of the wood-cut line, and in the portrait of patriarchal Jews of the East achieves a real distinction. Bekars and camels, scenes in Jerusalem and landscapes of that rocky region are his most sympathetic subjects. This is his first American exhibition.

The "Société des Peintres et Graveurs Français" sponsors the array of etchings at the Kennedy Galleries. It is rather a mixed affair, with radicals and moderates and intermediates lumped together. Matisse, Cézanne, and Picasso hardly mix with the gentle Lepère, de Chavanne, and Beurdelle, and there is much to choose between the work of Renoir, Berthe Morisot, Rodin, Manet, Felicien Rops, Steinlen, Edgar Chaline, and E. Bejot.

R. F.

Women Painters and Sculptors
in Annual New York Exhibition

Special from Monitor Bureau

FOR the thirty-third time the National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors is in pictorial session, filling the open spaces of the Fine Arts Galleries on Fifty-Seventh Street with an exhibition that is surprisingly feminine for such a representative body of women who have tasted the fruits of twentieth century emancipation for more than a score of years, and who should swing their brushes and chisels by all that is right, with a lusty vigor and the abandon of an advancing age.

The large gallery is inviting with its cheerfully toned canvases and attractive simplicity. Only two paintings reflect the modern pursuit of stark and startling fact, and they are both by the same woman. Perhaps it is well at this passive point in the association's career to have the uncomfortable fact brought to its very doors and at its own invitation that their sisters from foreign lands are much further advanced in the arts. Cecelia Beaux is a non-exhibitor this year but even she could not change the balance. The Venetian Emma Clardi runs off with the honors; her two silvery Italian garden scenes, peopled as is her way with beaux and belles in their Old World costumes, are as simple and delicately phrased as a Chopin nocturne. Romance and art step hand in hand through the stately measures of the dance when Miss Clardi raises her brush. These paintings are from the collection of the Brooklyn Museum, as well as the large and commanding "Dream of Italy" by Anne Swynnerton.

A Polish painter, Olga Bonanaska, runs the American portraitists a close race; her two fine canvases are individual in style and treatment, her technique is soft and clear. Madeleine Gregoire, from France, sends two conventional portraits, and the Russian painter, Natalie Gonchova, has her "Spanish Dancer" hung. Louise L. Heustis exhibits two well made portraits, and Camella Whitehurst has a done a breezy version of a young boy,

which shows her fluent but mannered way of painting flesh. Cecil C. Davis is less distinguished than usual in her presentation of a black-haired woman with a black bodice; however, it is well seen and carried through. A large group of "Milliners," by Theresa Bernstein carries off the John Cleric prize, but her usual keenness of touch and observation have not supported her ambitious attempt to do the Franks Halls trick of many figures seen in an even light. Anne Goldthwaite is always delightful in her way of saying old sayings in a new way; her two landscapes are full of breezes and freshness. Emma F. MacRae is the most out-and-out decorator in the assemblage, and her flower study and figure study are beautifully patterned and harmonized. Other canvases interesting for one reason or another are by Agnes Richmond, Ilah M. Kibbey, Elizabeth Price, Agnes Pelton, Mary Weiss, Cora Brooks, Estelle Armstrong, Susan Knox, Beulah Stevenson, Lucile Howard, Alice Hirsch, and Eloise Howard.

That rare and delightful young artist, Pamela Bianco, stands soverely on her artistic feet in the midst of her elders, with two of her remarkable lithographs for credentials; the "Balsam Tree" and a "Fruit Piece" remain in the very front rank of modern achievements in calculated representation. She reflects an intelligence that has nothing to do with the prodigy or precociousness, that is as amazing as it is delightful.

From Germany is a series of etchings by Kathie Kollwitz, strong and dramatic, tinged with gloom. Marie Laurencin and Suzanne Valodun, infuse a gaily Gallic note into their work and Grevilla Pissarro, from England, has etchings of animals wrought on the basis of a fine, sensitive line. Among the Americans are Zella de Milhaud, whose work grows on further acquaintance; Marion Richardson, with imposing wood-blocks; Anne Goldthwaite, with etchings of animals and people; and Georgiana Harbeson, whose rather Russian designs for a Winter Club are shown.

R. F.

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216 Huntington Ave., Boston

Reputed Cuisine



Robert in a Book

NOW you must know that Robert has among his other relatives an Uncle John who knows how to make pictures so well that he is actually paid money for making them. Almost anybody, of course, can make pictures. Robert can make them himself. He can draw a man or a horse or a pig or a cat, but these pictures are not so much like a man or a horse or a pig or a cat as the pictures that get printed in books. They do not really look much like a man or a horse or a pig or a cat. But with Uncle John's it was different. When he made a picture of a man or a horse or a pig or a cat, anybody could see that it was a man or a horse or a pig or a cat without having to be told which it was. And Uncle John could not only draw things with a pencil, but he could color them so that you thought they were real things. He could draw and color a picture of a man sitting in a chair, so that you thought, when you looked at it, that it was a real man sitting in a real chair. And he could draw and color houses and trees and things like that, so that, when you looked at them in a frame, it was just like looking out of a window.

So Uncle John was a pleasant and interesting uncle to visit. Robert was visiting his Uncle John, and one morning at breakfast he happened to look at him across the table and caught Uncle John looking at him in a thoughtful way.

"Robert," said Uncle John, "how would you like to be in a fairy book?"

"I'd like it very much," said Robert.

"But I wouldn't know how to get in," said Robert.

"I'll put you in," said Uncle John. "We'll put you in right after breakfast."

So after breakfast Robert went with his Uncle to the big room where Uncle John drew and colored pictures. It

The Library

A Check List With Preface

WHEN I was a boy I walked 20 blocks to go to the library on T Street rather than to see the one on A Street, right next to my home," said Mr. Lavender, a successful advertising man, who writes copy for some of the biggest firms in his city.

"Why was that?" asked the Wanderer.

"Oh, because the librarian was a very pleasant person," said he. "There'd be a line of boys so long, seemed as if you couldn't see the end of it, but she never got excited. She was always smiling and calm. Seems as if I could hear her now saying, 'Have patience, boys, come one at a time. I'll help every one of you sooner or later—and you better believe she did help us.'"

"But what about the A-Street library next door to your home?" said the Wanderer.

"Well," said he, "we boys didn't like to go there. The man at the door always said, 'Step easy, boys, and we'll go snooping in, and then if one boy whispered to another about his arithmetic lesson: 'What's your answer? Do you make it 6060?' the librarian was right after him and she'd say, 'Now, if you boys talk out you go—and out we did go many a time.'"

"A librarian's position is a very important one," said the Wanderer.

things with ink in that chaste and spotless room. "If she'd only been sorry about it," he muttered. Straightway he jumped into a taxi and rode a couple of miles to a branch of this carefully kept library.

"Drawing forth his post cards, he made the same request.

"Hospitality at the Desk

"Sorry," said the librarian. "It's against the rules to allow the use of ink, but here's a very nice sharp pencil which I'll be glad to lend you. If you are a stranger, perhaps you'd like to see our collection of post cards."

The Wanderer was sure he'd walk 20 blocks to use that branch if he lived in that city.

"It's the librarian who makes or mars the atmosphere of a library," he mused, "and it's about time that the citizens who support public libraries realize it. Why, the little time I've spent wandering among libraries has convinced me that the job of being a librarian offers one of the biggest opportunities for wide public service to be found in a city. Day after day, year after year, these public servants go on pouring education upon the public. I have an idea. Why shouldn't a member of the public spill a few drops of education upon them occasionally—at least upon the grumpy ones—there are so few of them."

While this idea was still young, the Wanderer hastened back to the reference room, where he had been refused the use of ink. To his disappointment, another person now sat at the desk. He held out his cards with a smile and proffered his request. She smiled in return.

"It is against the rules," she said.

Where Boys Felt at Home

"It certainly is," replied Mr. Lavender. "That librarian at T Street used to talk to me about getting more education. It was through her several of us went five nights a week to school and did all our home lessons in the library. She taught us how to find information for ourselves, too, how to use the card catalogue and the difference between the contents and the index of a book, and how much there is in the World Almanac, and how one can verify facts stated in the daily papers by looking them up in books to be found in the library."

The Wanderer strolled out of the Pig and Whistle, where he had been lunching with his friend, bought a few picture post cards, and entered the imposing portals of a public library. He made his way to the reference room on the top floor and made to the attendant at the desk. "Will you be so good as to let me use a pen and some ink for a minute to address these cards?"

"No!" she snapped. "You're not allowed to use ink in this room."

This was a perfectly proper statement, but it incensed the Wanderer, making him desire to do desperate

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DUTCH PARLIAMENT DISCUSSES NAVAL DEFENSE OF EAST INDIES

Socialist Leader Interpellates Government on Proposed Expansion of Navy, Involving Immense Expenditure

THE HAGUE, Oct. 14 (E. A. S. Correspondence)—The first act of the play which is at present engaging the keen interest of the Dutch nation, the East Indian Naval Defense Bill before Parliament, began yesterday by an interpellation in the Second Chamber of the States-General on the Blauwhof in this city. The House was packed when Dr. Pieter Jelle Troelstra, the leader of the Socialists, addressed eight questions to the Cabinet. He expressed great astonishment at the fact that the Government on the one hand proposed the most drastic economies in order to balance the budget in motherland and colonies, while on the other it wished to build a navy involving 200,000,000 guilders or so, without delay. Why this hurry? was asked. Did one or more foreign powers make suggestions, or were facts disclosed which made the creation of those warships such a paramount and immediate necessity?

Two ministers of the Crown answered the questions of the Socialist leader. They were Jonkheer Ruys de Beertbroek, Minister of the Interior and temporary president of the Cabinet, and Mr. Colijn, Minister of the Treasury.

Policy Based on Independence

The Minister of the Interior acknowledged that the bill involved a large expenditure, but more than 90 per cent would fall on the budget of the colonies. The improved economic position of these islands would make the expenses not too burdensome for them. Moreover, the Government was convinced that the proposed bill was necessary for the future of Holland and its colonies. Answering the question as to whether some foreign power had made suggestions to the Hague Government on the subject of the colonial defense, Minister Ruys stated that anyone putting such a question could not be conversant with the foreign policy of the Dutch Government.

This foreign policy, the Minister continued, is based upon complete national independence. It may be asked if Holland is serving the cause of peace, by leaving its vast colonial possessions without the minimum of defense. Without universal international disarmament a minimum defense was essential. The present bill was only providing for this form of protection, and the Government would fall in its task, if it neglected this elementary duty.

Mr. Colijn, the Minister of the Treasury, disclosed that the financial position of Holland and its colonies was improving gradually. The Dutch budget for 1925 would no longer show a deficit, according to his views. For the East Indies the situation was most favorable. The 1923 budget, which had been expected to show a deficit of 118,500,000 guilders, really had one of but 15,700,000, while 1923 would prove to have a balance of state income and expenditure, instead of an expected deficit of 98,000,000 guilders. As the

main burden of the proposed bill would fall on the Indies, there was no objection to an increased expenditure at an average of 12,000,000 guilders during the coming 10 years or so, above the ordinary naval expenses, for the expansion of the navy.

Financial Experts Dissent

Even accepting the above-mentioned figures of the Government, there is reason for doubting the desirability and necessity for the execution of the Government's naval program. Two main reasons may be more closely examined. First, the financial position of this country and its colonies. Mr. Colijn's predecessor, Jonkheer de Geer, was so much opposed to the bill that a few months ago he resigned as a minister of the present Cabinet, because he would not hold himself responsible for the financial execution of the bill. The same opinion was held by Dr. Patijn and Jonkheer Trip.

In the second place, it appears to many people in this country that the ideals embodied by the League of Nations and the Washington treaty cannot be overlooked. During the war, the consciousness of its straight and rightful position helped Holland many a time, through great difficulties, many armaments would have been of no avail. It is asked: Must we abandon this policy, and depend on the unreliable force of armaments which never proved to furnish real protection? The answer will be most important for the future of Holland and its colonies, as the tendency of its foreign policy will then be decided. Will it be trust in right or in might, is the great question to be decided by the Nation's Parliament.

UNEMPLOYMENT GETS NO WORSE

Britain and Switzerland Show a Slight Increase of Idleness—Rest of Europe Busier

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The figures of unemployment in the various countries of the world contained in the October issue of the International Labor Review show that the steady decrease which occurred in most countries during the spring and early summer of this year has given way to a fairly stationary condition. The level of unemployment, however, still remains high in most countries.

In the United Kingdom, unemploy-

ment during August shows a slight increase, the number of workers registered at the employment exchanges increasing from 1,195,000 at the end of July to 1,228,000 at the end of August. The general level of unemployment has, however, remained almost unchanged since March last at about 11 per cent of the workers.

In the Netherlands and Scandinavian countries, the unemployment percentage shows very little change in recent months, the general tendency, however, being toward a decline.

In France, on the other hand, where the number of applicants for work has steadily declined since the beginning of the year, a slight increase is shown for the month of August; the number of workers receiving unemployment benefit shows, however, a slight decrease.

In Austria and Italy the steady decline of unemployment which began in the beginning of 1923 still continues. In the former country all industries with the exception of food and tailoring reported increased employment at the end of July, while in Italy agriculture, mining, metals, textiles, and chemicals all increased in activity. The number of short-time workers, however, considerably increased.

In Switzerland unemployment increased during August as compared with July, chiefly on account of increased unemployment among hotel employees and in the building, transport, and chemical industries. The increase in unemployment in Belgium seems to have been only of a temporary nature and the latest figures show an unemployment percentage of less than 1 per cent.

In non-European countries employment shows an improvement in all the cases for which information is available. The rapid expansion in 1923 of industrial activity in the United States has almost ceased, and the demand for and supply of labor during July were stated to be fairly evenly balanced. In Canada the industrial position continues to improve, and the index of the numbers employed by a large number of representative establishments is higher than it was in January, 1920, when trade was booming. In Australia the figures just received for the end of the second quarter show no change on those for the previous quarter.

SEATTLE TO SELL BONDS

The Seattle (Wash.) city controller will receive bids until 12 m. Nov. 23 for the purchase of bonds aggregating \$2,750,000, interest not to exceed 6 per cent. The bonds mature from 20 to 20 years after their date, Dec. 1, 1923.

ABYSSINIA READY TO BANISH SLAVERY

Government Will Undertake to Conform to Rules of League

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The following is the text of the declaration which Abyssinia was called upon to sign before being admitted to membership in the League of Nations at the Assembly in Geneva last month:

1. Abyssinia adheres to the obligations formulated in Article 11, paragraph 1, of the Convention signed at St. Germain-en-Laye on Sept. 10, 1919, amending the General Act of Berlin dated Feb. 26, 1885, and the General Act and Declaration of Brussels, dated July 2, 1890.

These obligations include that of endeavoring "to secure the complete suppression of slavery in all its forms and of the slave trade by land and sea."

2. Abyssinia, recognizing as binding the system at present established with regard to the importation of arms and ammunitions, undertakes to conform to the principles set forth in the convention and protocol signed at St. Germain-en-Laye on Sept. 10, 1919, and in particular to the stipulations contained in Art. 8 of the said convention.

3. Abyssinia declares herself ready now and hereafter to furnish the Council with any information which it may require, and to take into consideration any recommendations which the Council may make with regard to the fulfillment of these obligations, in which she recognizes that the League of Nations is concerned.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PROSPEROUS

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 20 (Special Correspondence)—Apart from the clerical classes, there is little unemployment as yet in British Columbia, according to the officials of the Employment Service of Canada. Several thousand men who went to the prairie provinces for the harvesting season are commencing to return, but it is thought that employment will be found for the majority of them before winter sets in.

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Luncheon 60c

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Special Sunday Dinner \$1.25

On News Stands in Chicago

The Christian Science Monitor is sold by nearly 200 news stands in Chicago. In addition to the stands in hotels listed, many of the regular street and "L" station stands in the Loop and outside districts, carry the Monitor. The following indicates their general location.

Loop District, 42 News Stands

North Side, 30 Stands

Northwest Side, 22 Stands

West Side, 18 Stands

South Side, 20 Stands

North Western Depot

Wells St. Terminal (Interurban)

Board of Trade

Randolph I. C. Station

Blackstone Hotel

Drake Hotel

La Salle Hotel

National Vending,

108 W. Lake St.

Post Office News,

31 W. Monroe St.

Congress Hotel

Great Northern Hotel

Sherman Hotel

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The Drake Hotel Shop—CHICAGO

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SHARP UPTURN IN SECURITIES

PRICES TODAY Steels and Automotive Shares Advance Buoyantly in the Stock Market

Declaration of an extra dividend by the United States Steel Corporation, and publication of a favorable earnings statement by the Studebaker Corporation brought about a sharp upturn of prices at the opening of today's New York stock market.

Initial gains of 2 points each were registered by Du Pont, Gulf States, and Crucible steels. The initial transaction in U. S. Steel was a spread opening of 6000 shares at 29 1/2.

Buying power was most effective in the steel and automotive shares. U. S. Steel common holding near the top, and Bethlehem and Republic each advancing 1 1/2.

Stewart-Warner jumped 3 1/2, Studebaker 3 1/2 and Stromberg 2 1/2.

More than a score of the recently weak industrial stocks moved up a point or more. The advance in rails was less pronounced, although Reading and Baltimore & Ohio each advanced a point.

Foreign exchange was buoyant, with the exception of German marks, which touched another new low, selling at 7-10 1/2, 1,000,000,000.

Steel up to 80

When the immediate requirements of the "shorts" were satisfied, renewed selling pressure against oil shares temporarily checked the advance.

New low prices for the year were registered by Texas Company, Maryland, White Eagle Associated, and Coudens preferred, selling of these issues also being influenced by a reiteration of rumors of new financing by some of the smaller companies.

The usual leaders followed only slightly, however, from the high levels, and before the movement to higher ground was resumed with increased vigor.

U. S. Steel was pushed up 2 1/2 to 30, and Woolworth, American Can, and Gulf States Steel and Colgate. While extended their early gains to 3 points or more.

Call money opened at 4 1/2 per cent. Publication of a "bullish" statement by a prominent speculator who had previously been credited with operating extensively on the short side of the market caused the list to rise buoyantly in the early afternoon.

Prominent stocks showed advances of 1 to 5 points, including U. S. Steel, American Can, International Harvester, Baldwin, Raytheon Chemical, DuPont, Gulf States Steel, National Lead, and Crucible Steel.

Less favorable earnings reported by the Interborough Rapid Transit and the Third Avenue Railroad for September, influenced selling of the lines of those companies today.

The Interborough bonds, falling of more than a point and the Third Avenue adjustment of 2 1/2 points, to a new low.

There was some activity in the market for second mortgage mortgages, a few of which moved upward.

Liberty bonds, while somewhat firmer than yesterday, continued to recede on fairly large offerings.

Rubber sold a point lower, at a new minimum price.

CHICAGO WHEAT
MARKET RANGES
HIGHER TODAY

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—Influenced by higher quotations at Liverpool and by a possibility that freight rates on export grain in the United States may be cut, wheat took an upward swing in price today as soon as the market opened.

The opening, which ranged from 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 higher, with December 1 1/2 to 1 1/4 higher, and May 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 higher, followed by slight additional gains.

After opening at 1/2 off to 1/2 up, December 1 1/2 to 1 1/4 higher, the corn market scored a further advance for new crop months.

Grain started unchanged to 1/2 higher, December 1 1/4, and later held near to the initial advance.

Provisions were firm.

LIVE-STOCK MARKET
CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—Receipts, prices and conditions in yesterday's live-stock market were:

Cattle—Receipts, 13,000; good to choice grades, steady; steady to choice; heavy, very good; 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; common fat cows, very good; 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; bulls, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; hogs, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; sheep, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; lambs, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; chickens, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; turkeys, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; ducks, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; geese, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; pigs, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; rabbits, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; guinea pigs, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; ferrets, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; minks, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; cats, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; dogs, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; horses, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; ponies, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; deer, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; wild animals, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; birds, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; insects, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; reptiles, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; amphibians, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; mammals, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; fish, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; shellfish, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; plants, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; fungi, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; bacteria, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; viruses, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; protozoa, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; algae, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; lichens, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; mosses, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; ferns, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; gymnosperms, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; angiosperms, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; fungi, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; bacteria, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; viruses, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; protozoa, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; algae, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; lichens, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; mosses, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; ferns, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; gymnosperms, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; angiosperms, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; fungi, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; bacteria, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; viruses, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; protozoa, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; algae, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; lichens, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; mosses, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; ferns, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; gymnosperms, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; angiosperms, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; fungi, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; bacteria, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; viruses, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; protozoa, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; algae, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; lichens, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; mosses, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; ferns, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; gymnosperms, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; angiosperms, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; fungi, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; bacteria, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; viruses, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; protozoa, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; algae, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; lichens, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; mosses, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; ferns, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; 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WOOL DEMAND IS SUFFICIENT TO KEEP PRICES UP

Finer Qualities of Staple Continue to Lag in Call, and Prices Are Erratic

The demand for wool continues in sufficient volume to give the market headway, although little progress is being made.

The demand for the finer qualities, admittedly, is still far from what the owners of wool could wish and prices for these descriptions must be conceded to be no more than firm, with some recent sales made at erratic figures, although the market is now on a more even keel, thanks to the continued strength of the primary market and the unexpectedly strong situation obtaining in London, rather than because of any inherent strength in the market here.

Medium to low wools, on the contrary, keep very firm and the tendency of values, so far as any tendency can be observed at the present time, would seem to be upward.

Crossbreds Fairly Cheap

Notwithstanding the appreciation in the medium to low wools both here and abroad, the market still is relatively very much cheaper than for the finer crossbred and merino descriptions; indeed, the lowest qualities of crossbreds, 40s and below, have hardly risen much if any above the 1913 level. Naturally, they look attractive when viewed merely from the point of view of price, and the evidence now points increasingly to a real revival in interest in fabrics made of these low wools both here and abroad.

There are some reports current, to be sure, to the effect that sales of fine yarns for worsted purposes have been made in a fair way within the last week or ten days, but these sales, which are reported to have been sufficient to make any appreciable change in the market prices ruling for fine wools, which are holding no more than firm.

The situation in the New York goods market and in the other markets as well is reported without material change. Knitting factories are still getting orders on sweaters and garments carrying brushed wool effects more especially, while the woolen mills are doing a moderate business in the coarser fabrics, such as tweeds and especially fabrics which have a special appeal as novelties. It is asserted, nevertheless, that the congestion which has existed in the goods market for worsteds is slowly being dissolved and it is believed that with the advent of the new year business will become more active, although few look for any appreciable change in the interim.

Europe Bright Spot

The situation in Europe is very encouraging, continuing on the Continent undiminished, while in Yorkshire the business outlook has been improving fairly steadily.

The Continent is still the big operator in the various world's markets, France especially being keen, while the English buyers have turned their attention to the manufacture of a medium and low-grade fabric, finding it exceedingly difficult, and even impossible, to compete on the finer goods.

That the English manufacturer has found a market for his coarser, lower-price goods is evident from the manner in which Yorkshire has been buying cross-bred wools everywhere, as well as from the fact of a successive rise of a penny a pound in the tops during the last two or three weeks.

At the London sales prices have held generally firm, and frequently have ruled somewhat higher. In fact, it may be said that the market has shown an advancing tendency since the opening, although there has been some irregularity in prices when the least attractive wools have been offered.

France shows keen interest in the better lots of Queensland wools, especially, and has paid an advance of quite 5 per cent this week for some good merinos.

Yorkshire has been the chief, almost the sole, buyer of crossbred wools, and has paid up to 19 cents clean for 48s crossbred wools, with carding wools of the same quality fetching as much as 18 cents. America has played the role of spectator, while Germany has bought comparatively little.

France Keen for Staple

Prices ruling in the primary markets have been fairly strong, with the same buyers operating for the most part who have been active in London.

Thus the Continent, with France in the lead, has been the chief purchaser of the merino offered, while England has taken the bulk of the crossbreds offered.

Japan has operated moderately, and America has bought a very little up to date, although the sale of Australian wools in this market has been exceptionally keen for several months and the warehouses are fast being depleted of their stocks of Australian merino wool.

Good 64-70s combing wools are held at not less than \$1.20, clean basis, which is above the parity of competing domestic wools, while even 64s combing can hardly be bought at less than \$1.20, clean basis.

An offering of New South Wales 64-70s warp wools has been made on the basis of \$1.16, clean basis, delivered in bond, while 60-64s super type wools have been offered at \$1.05, clean basis, delivered in bond.

West Australian super styled 64s have been offered on the clean basis, landed in bond of \$1.12, while good wools of the same description have been offered at \$1.09 and Tasmanian super combing 60-64s at 97 cents.

Cape Offerings on Firm Basis

Offerings from the Cape recently have been on a fully firm basis and the sense is true of offerings from the River Plate. At the latter point, offerings have been limited as yet, because of the delay in shearing caused by heavy rains and cold weather.

Prices advanced 7 1/2 to 10 per cent at the opening of the India wool auctions in Liverpool yesterday.

The situation in the southwest is without material change, the big wools not yet having been offered for sale. Some mohair has been sold on the basis of rather better than 60 cents, figuring kids hair included.

Sales of medium to low wools here have been at firm prices, and a demand for medium wool is reported again at fully recent quotations. Shipments for export, as revealed in the customs manifests filed last week, amounted to more than 3,000,000 pounds, chiefly medium to low grades, although a fair proportion of scoured Australian merino was included in some shipments to the Continent.

Montevideo 50s combing wools have been cleared from the market fairly well at 35 cents for export. One shipment to England included about 450,000 pounds of Puntas (Chilean) crossbreds.

EARNINGS OF THE ELGIN WATCH CO. ARE EXCEEDING 1922

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—Earnings of the Elgin National Watch Company are running ahead of last year, when they were \$1,275,181, or equivalent to \$4.90 a share on \$4,400,000 25s par stock outstanding.

The outstanding stock is on an 8 per cent basis annually. Following three quarterly payments of 1 per cent, capitalization was increased in September from \$3,500,000 to \$4,400,000 to provide for a 25 per cent stock dividend. In addition to the last quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, on the new capitalization, an extra cash dividend of 5 per cent has been declared payable in December, so that by the end of the year the company will have paid 13 per cent on its outstanding stock, together with a 25 per cent stock dividend.

By an addition to the plant at Elgin the company has increased its output about 20 per cent. From 3700 to 4000 watches are turned out daily. Inventories are very low, and demand is now exceeding production. Watches are being shipped rapidly.

NEW YORK BANK'S VIEW CHEERFUL

Mechanics & Metals National Believes Remaining Weeks of 1923 Will Be Prosperous

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Discussing the current business situation, the Mechanics & Metals National Bank of this city, in its monthly letter, says: "Business throughout the United States is active, and prospects for the remaining weeks of 1923 are for an excellent rate of production and a wide distribution of goods. Measured by all the normal standards, the country is in a prosperous condition."

Labor is well employed at high wages; the physical volume of output is large; freight car loadings are at their peak of the year; commodity prices on the whole are stable and relatively high; the banking and credit structure is thoroughly sound.

True, business is not up to that of last spring, when activity was at flood tide and when production reached a higher point than was ever before attained in this country. But it is far from being poor, and to say that it is poor, as some people are saying, simply because it is not so good as it was at the height of the year's boom, is altogether misleading. Output of manufactured goods is from 5 to 15 per cent below the 1923 peak, but at the same time it is from 10 to 40 per cent above the autumn of 1922, and then the country was considered to be experiencing real prosperity.

Measured by figures, there is nothing wrong with the volume of trade in the United States. Yet one cannot fail to sense a sentiment of caution which holds optimism in check, nor can one overlook the significance of a hesitant forward buying of goods and a depressed stock market.

Every reasonable assurance that good business is in store for the months immediately ahead, on a scale well above that of 1921 and 1922, has failed to medium and low-grade fabric, finding it exceedingly difficult, and even impossible, to compete on the finer goods.

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WHEAT WELL PROTECTED

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 31.—Every inch of Nebraska is covered by snow, and wheat will enter the winter in perfect condition.

INTERBOROUGH'S DEFICIT

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The Interborough Rapid Transit Company for September reports a deficit of \$20,308, after expenses, taxes, interest, and maintenance charges, for three months ended Sept. 30, 1923, of deficit of \$47,127.

LANSON COMPANY GAINS

The gross business taken by the Lanson Company, subsidiary of the American Pneumatic Service Company, for the present year to Oct. 31 amounted to \$2,700,000, compared with \$2,100,000 for the similar period in 1922.

EXTRA DIVIDEND FOR U. S. STEEL

Large Earnings in Third Quarter a Surprise—Gary Confident as to Future

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Wall Street was treated to a pleasant surprise yesterday afternoon when directors of the United States Steel Corporation declared an extra dividend of 25 cents a share on the \$508,302,500 common stock, in addition to the regular quarterly \$1.25 common dividend and the 1 1/2 per cent declaration on the preferred stock. This is the first extra distribution since March 28, 1919, when an extra 1 per cent was declared.

The announcement came after the stock market closed, but proof that it was a complete surprise to Wall Street was furnished by the action of United States Steel common in today's market. It opened at 87 1/2 and slipped off with the rest of the list, declining to 86 1/2 for a net loss of 1 1/2 in the day. The day's transactions totaled about 10,000 shares.

Third Quarter Profits

The report of the corporation for the third quarter, ending Sept. 30, showed total earnings of \$47,053,680, as compared with \$47,883,181 in the preceding quarter, and \$21,448,293 for the corresponding quarter last year. Net income totaled \$33,925,911, compared with \$34,828,844 in the preceding quarter and \$18,297,294 in the third quarter of 1922.

Surplus for the quarter amounted to \$6,349,235, as compared with \$7,205,412 for the quarter ending June 30, 1923, and \$1,339,602 for the third quarter last year.

E. H. Gary, chairman of the corporation, declared after the meeting that while new bookings, which were running on the average of 30,000 tons a day, were only about one-half of the corporation's productive capacity, and the number of inquiries which meant requests for prices and information concerning shipments was very large.

Confident as to Future

"Apparently," he said, "there is a good deal of business shown in the inquiries which may be passed on to actual contracts in the near future. The necessities of the public are large and the ability to pay for large quantities of steel is sufficient. We feel very confident in regard to the future, provided that no unforeseen developments occur."

Mr. Gary declared that the elimination of the 12-hour day was largely responsible for the employment of 7000 additional men by the corporation, but he declared it would take six months or a year correctly to determine the increased cost necessitated by the reduction in working hours.

BOSTON COPPERS REACH NEW LOWS

Price of 12 1/4 Cents a Pound Depresses Quotations to Lowest in Two Years

Decline in the price of copper last week, to 12 1/4 cents delivered, the lowest price in two years, has brought quotations for copper listed on the Boston board to the lowest prices for not only this year, but likewise 1922.

Failure of foreign and domestic demand to come up to expectations, resulting in an increased available supply, whereby consumers hold the dominant position, makes it difficult to see any but the low-priced producers to allow a profit from operations, after allowing for depreciation and depletion.

There is a change for the better, it is obvious, as the surplus supply must be adopted to keep the surplus supply from assuming large proportions again.

Among the leading coppers on the Boston Stock Exchange declines from the high this year range from four points in the case of Calumet & Hecla, which sold at 19 Tuesday, and off 31 points from its 1923 high.

Losses sustained by representative coppers this year are shown in the following table which shows the high this year as compared with the recent lows and the declines:

	High	Recent	Dec.
Calumet & Hecla	21 1/2	12 1/4	22 1/2
Chrysolite	21 1/2	12 1/4	22 1/2
Copper Range	21 1/2	12 1/4	22 1/2
East Butte	21 1/2	12 1/4	22 1/2
Glitt-edge	21 1/2	12 1/4	22 1/2
Holmes & Narver	21 1/2	12 1/4	22 1/2
Interstate	21 1/2	12 1/4	22 1/2
Isle Royale	21 1/2	12 1/4	22 1/2
Marquette	21 1/2	12 1/4	22 1/2
New Cornelia	21 1/2	12 1/4	22 1/2
Old Dominion	21 1/2	12 1/4	22 1/2
Quincy	21 1/2	12 1/4	22 1/2
St. Mary's	21 1/2	12 1/4	22 1/2
U. S. Smelting	21 1/2	12 1/4	22 1/2
Wolverine	21 1/2	12 1/4	22 1/2

*High and low prices for present stock.

LITTLE CHANGE IN HARDWARE PRICE LEVEL EXPECTED

Hardware Age, in its weekly market summary, says:

Early estimates from most of the major jobbing centers indicate that sales during the month of October were in the neighborhood of 10 per cent better than during the corresponding month of last year. Few price changes of any moment were reported for the week.

Deliveries from manufacturers to jobbers are reported to be improving. Collections are said to be well balanced. Retail stocks are light, and a marked caution to avoid overbuying is noticeable.

Some jobbers are already taking orders for early spring shipments. Christmas holiday buying on the part of the retail trade is conservative but normal. Larger orders are expected during November.

Jobbers are urged to give early attention to holiday requirements to avoid the possibility of temporary shortages.

The general belief prevails that few price changes of any importance are likely for the rest of the year. The credit situation is regarded as essentially sound, and normal business activities are expected to continue, in the opinion of market observers, for some time.

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CO-OPERATIVES IN COTTON PROGRESS

Both Memberships and Receipts Among Organizations of 12 States Show Gain

DALLAS, Tex., Oct. 31 (Special).—Both memberships and cotton receipts of the state co-operative organizations which form the American Cotton Growers' Exchange have increased largely this year, as compared with last, data prepared by exchange officials at Dallas indicate.

All of the 12 state associations are getting a good deal more cotton this year than they handled last, officials declared. They cited the instance of the Texas association, which in 1922 received only 78,000 bales altogether, but which, up to Oct. 20 of this year, had had receipts of 121,000 bales already.

CUSTOMS RULINGS

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (Special).—The board of United States Customs has just handed down a number of interesting rulings under the new tariff act, reducing the rate on imported films and music boxes and affirming the collector's assessment of duty on imported opium bracelets.

In the ruling on bracelets, the assessment as jewelry, at the rate of 80 per cent valorem, under paragraph 1428 of the 1922 law, is held to be correct and claims of the importers, C. Chaudard, of New York, that the bracelets should be classified as toys and duty exacted at the rate of 70 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 1414 of the 1922 act, are denied. Judge Sullivan writes a lengthy opinion in this case holding that the 40 per cent valorem assessment was proper. The collectors' assessment of duty on opium bracelets is affirmed as being commonly known as jewelry.

The same case in question, imported by George Borgfeldt & Co. of New York, and the music boxes, imported by the Baldwin Shipping Company, of Boston, were classified as toys and duty exacted at the rate of 70 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 1414 of the 1922 act. Judge Sullivan holds that the same should have been classified as "musical instruments," with duty at the rate of 40 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 1443, tariff act of 1922. The collector is instructed to reliquidate the entries accordingly, and the rate assessed and that held to be proper.

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Other states report correspondingly large increases, and officials hope for total receipts by state co-operatives to mount over 1,500,000 bales.

Memberships total 225,613, an increase of 51,973 over those of last year, and distributed over 12 state associations.

The figures follow:

State	New Members	Total Membership
Alabama	2,415	28,000
Oklahoma	15,485	50,382
Texas	10,980	30,134
Arkansas	9,800	20,500
Mississippi	2,334	18,400
North Carolina	1,523	31,089
South Carolina	1,332	12,000
Florida	4,363	10,957
Tennessee	6,441	6,441
Georgia	711	5,112
Missouri	228	228
Arizona	1,283	1,283
Total	81,973	225,613

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call money	5 1/2%	4 1/2%
Renewal rate	5 1/2%	4 1/2%
Outstanding paper	5 1/2%	4 1/2%
Year money	5 1/2%	4 1/2%
Customers' com'l ins	5 1/2%	4 1/2%
Individual cus com'l ins	5 1/2%	4 1/2%

Bar silver in New York 32 1/2c
Bar silver in London 32 1/2c
Bar silver in London 32 1/2c
Canadian ex. dis. 1 1/2%

Clearing House Figures

Exchanges: Boston \$43,000,000 New York \$720,000,000
Balance ago today 72,000,000
Year ago today 22,000,000
Year ago today 22,000,000
Month for month 1,250,000,000
Month for month 1,250,000,000
F. R. bank credit 23,849,411 65,000,000

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

	Chicago	London	Paris	San Francisco
Boston	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Philadelphia	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Cleveland	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Atlanta	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Amsterdam	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Berlin	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Buenos Aires	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Brussels	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Bombay	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Bucharest	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Hankow	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Hong Kong	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Manila	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Shanghai	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Singapore	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Sourabaya	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Yokohama	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%

Spot, Boston delivery

Prime, eligible banks—4 1/2% to 4 3/4%
60-90 days—4 1/2% to 4 3/4%
90-120 days—4 1/2% to 4 3/4%
Under 30 days—4 1/2% to 4 3/4%
Less known banks—4 1/2% to 4 3/4%
Under 30 days—4 1/2% to 4 3/4%
60-90 days—4 1/2% to 4 3/4%
90-120 days—4 1/2% to 4 3/4%
Under 30 days—4 1/2% to 4 3/4%

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchange rates given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

	Current	Previous	Parity
Sterling	\$4.87 1/2	\$4.87 1/2	\$4.84 1/2
Belgian francs	0.087 1/2	0.088	0.088
French francs	0.048 1/2	0.048 1/2	0.048 1/2
Swiss francs	0.048 1/2	0.048 1/2	0.048 1/2
Italian lire	0.048 1/2	0.048 1/2	0.048 1/2
Spanish pesetas	0.048 1/2	0.048 1/2	0.048 1/2
Portuguese escudos	0.048 1/2	0.048 1/2	0.04

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So much has been expected of Mr. Lloyd George's war memoirs, so gigantic was to be the interest of them, so dramatic the disclosures, so fabulous the price paid for them, that we rub our eyes in dashed wonder over the outcome of all this prophecy and rumor. It is, after all, but the contribution of yet another chapter to the written and spoken controversies of these post-war years; to their history, it is doubtful if it contributes anything beyond throwing side-lights of a personal character upon incidents which, though of such vast significance to the actors in them, so often left problems still unsolved, questions to be answered in some more practical way.

In office, Mr. Lloyd George was of those statesmen—they may be the rule, but there are exceptions—whose public speeches were chiefly composed for the purpose of belaboring or answering his critics. Out of office, with time to look back at the statecraft, sometimes wise and just, at others blind and callous, which has been shaping the destinies of nations since the armistice, it is probable that the author, though he hardly indicates it, has recognized that it is easier to make war than to make peace.

The Versailles Treaty
With his own part in both, he appears as completely satisfied as he is displeased—a displeasure which he voices often without restraint of violence—with that of others. He makes a strong plea for the Treaty of Versailles, and is injured that it has received so much abuse. The Treaty of Versailles consisted of orders, issued by a small group of statesmen to the conquerors and the conquered. The terms in themselves were not unreasonable. Failure lay in the inability of those who made them to understand that time and character, and the interposition of other events, then unforeseen, were capable of shipwrecking so vast and comprehensive a scheme. The Versailles Treaty failed because Mr. Clemenceau could not speak for his own country, nor any one of them for Germany. Though the majority of his countrymen will agree with Mr. Lloyd George's judgment, that France took an unwise and cruel step in entering the Ruhr, not less inimical to herself than to Germany, they may question the sincerity of his fierce and relentless indignation with M. Poincaré, remembering his own early speeches which advocated, should necessity arise, steps no less drastic. To be remembered also are those endless, magnificently staged conferences, at which so much was said and so little done; in which he and his ardent supporters alone seemed to delight, while France, on the verge of bankruptcy, awaited the paying of sums, modest in proportion to those which had been extracted from her after the Treaty of Versailles in 1871.

Mr. Lloyd George assures us, in his desire to give evidence of his friendship for France, that he risked his Premiership twice, "in the effort to place the British Army under the supreme command of a French general." A great risk this, most certainly; yet, in view of the risks which men and women were taking hourly during those years, perhaps it is less impressive than it must seem to the author. Presumably he took other risks at a later date, but with less success. And as an evidence of friendship for France, the argument is not weighty. No one suspected Mr. Lloyd George of enmity toward her during those days. What is to be regretted is that, as disagreement with her increased, he failed more and more to understand her point of view; while a policy of vacillation, impatience and unreliability, of unexpected compromise and inconsistencies, charged the councils of Europe with an atmosphere of distrust, only now beginning to clear away.

The Spirit of Brotherhood
Throughout his political career, Mr. Lloyd George has frequently, with genuine eloquence and feeling, set forth those high ideals devoutly wished for by all who cherish the establishment of peace and good will among nations. And it, in the midst of a book which contains much that is condemnatory of others, we may be smilingly reminded of the saying: "Don't do as I do but do as I tell you," we can be grateful for such passages as the following, none the less. Moreover, we know that no one desires, and, in his own way, has fought more

The Wonders of the Stars

HERE, at all events, an elementary simplicity in telling the greatest truths of astronomical science shall be the first care. So writes Mr. Joseph McCabe, in the introduction to his book, "The Wonders of the Stars" (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons), and he has fulfilled his intention. The freedom from technicality, the simplicity, directness, yet attractiveness of his style will appeal to many readers. Yet others may well be disappointed, for the writer attempts no explanation of Einstein's theory. He appears, indeed, to be out of sympathy with it, perhaps because Einstein's theory undoubtedly tends to make "ether" still more unsubstantial, and points toward a spiritual discovery already made. Mr. McCabe is a frank materialist, and has no patience with those who contend that "matter" has now disappeared. This strongly materialist attitude cannot fail to be a weakness in the book. He writes: "The spectacle of the universe which we have unfolded is not properly calculated to inspire any emotion whatever. We feel neither humility nor awe nor reverence in contemplating it." If this is so, we can only say that the poet who wrote of the glories of day and night: "There is neither speech nor language where their voice is not heard," knew more of the nature of the universe than Mr. McCabe. Yet even for the idealist there is much that is interesting and suggestive in the book. It is well illustrated with interesting photographs and diagrams.

The Young American Poets

Second Contemporary Verse Anthology
It is impossible to praise or condemn in its entirety a volume which includes samples of the work of fully 100 poets, many of whom are already familiar to us through the collections of their own verse. The tenor of the selections is, however, discernible and resolves itself in our thought into a too deliberate sunniness. There is a strain of self-consciousness in the poetry, as if the majority of the poets were too young, too facile, too employed with ideal emotions to see things in their strong clear lights and colors. Lyric poetry must indeed deal with them simply and sincerely. But it must also handle them searchingly, illuminatingly, freshly, poignantly. We feel that in this anthology the note of simplicity has been oversteered—it has fallen into the morasses of wateriness and insipidity. Line after line, poem after poem, leave us untouched. The poet has simplified his emotions, letting them fall into the trite old channels of expression to which a thousand readings have made us callous. We do not undervalue a temper of sweetness, serenity, a cheerful and idealistic faith, but we want them

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to be more than lip-language; we want to feel that they have been won from deep soundings of thought and feeling; we want our poetry to be rooted in the fresh, living palpitant experience that sweeps over us day by day. This poetry has no grip, no vitality. There is much weak talk of beauty, of the speech of flowers and birds, an all too casual acquaintance with God, and the poet's own heart that is vague and unconvincing. Unconsciously one compares this anthology with "Georgian Poetry," a volume composed of the work of young English poets of our own generation. How profoundly those young Englishmen favor their England, the peculiar green life of its moors and meadows, its rich native doughtiness, its stanchness. Their work wells clean from the springs of English life, with a sound, racy tang of the soil that gives it flavor and identity. It must not be inferred, however,

An Englishman's Estimate of Roosevelt

Theodore Roosevelt

By Lord Charnwood.
Boston: The Atlantic Monthly Press, \$2.50.

One would have thought that the list of Rooseveltian biographies was complete without further addition until that time comes, perhaps 20 years hence, when some one will write the definitive life of Roosevelt with all nonessentials cleared away by time, and with the big essentials presented as they only can be through retrospection. Yet this present volume by Lord Charnwood is a real contribution. Wordsworth once said: "The true portrait of a man is that which shows him not at any single moment of his life but



Lord Charnwood

that this anthology is without separate poems which stand above and are differentiated from the average of inconsequentiality. Verse by David Morton, Stephen Vincent Benet, Amanda B. Hall, Leonora Speyer's "Two on a Hill," Sara Teasdale's lyrics, Winifred Welles, John French Wilson's three sonnets were all distinctive and refreshing. Winifred Welles' "Jealousy" seemed to us the most vital thing in the book. Other selections from the poets we know and admire were not the happiest, hardly those which will stand in the body of their work as of first rank. It cannot be denied that "Contemporary Verse" does a valuable work in encouraging the youthful poets of America, and perhaps it is not too much to hope that, out of what is now merely musical and fluent prettiness, will come at length real stamina and true grit for the hungry beauty lover beset with the riddle of human problems.

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—New York Herald.

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Roosevelt the Man

Lord Charnwood approaches the subject from an Englishman's standpoint, freed from what might be called local prejudices but inspired by the hero worship which the author acknowledges on the first page of his book. To prevent this hero worship from detracting from the fidelity of his portrait, he made of himself one demand, namely, that I should be amply briefed with the worst that had been said of Roosevelt. That demand has been fulfilled faithfully, and I have faithfully tried to use the material before me. With this promise to his reader, the author has drawn an extraordinary picture of the man Roosevelt, the more extraordinary because it is contained within little over 200 pages. Within these limits he covers Roosevelt's boyhood and education, the beginning of his career, his early political and national services in New York, Washington, and Cuba, the domestic affairs and the inherited foreign policy of Roosevelt's presidency, the foreign achievements of his first term and the peaceful triumphs of the second. He includes Roosevelt's foreign travels and domestic policies after his retirement from his great office, and concludes with comment upon the Great War and the little peace as they affected Roosevelt and as Roosevelt affected public opinion.

In all this Lord Charnwood gives us a volume of distinction entirely aside from the picturesque nature of its subject. His style is simple, direct, and convincing, as would be expected from the accomplished author of "Abraham Lincoln." As he touches upon the high spots of Roosevelt's life, he presents both sides with commendable candor; but never leaves the reader in doubt as to where his own personal sympathies may lie. It is a wholly sympathetic biography, yet, to those who have not permitted their bias to outlive our strenuous ex-President, this sympathy will not seem to be unduly exercised.

The Alaskan Boundaries
The author as an Englishman is broadminded in his estimate of Roosevelt's stand on matters which affected Great Britain. Speaking of the President's attitude in connection with the commission for settling the Canadian claims regarding the Alaskan boundaries, he says: "It seems to me a good test case of Roosevelt's manner and spirit in his dealings. I happen to

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have a very warm affection for Canada and a passionate interest in the evolution of the British Empire. I do not want to be dogmatic, but I think it perhaps significant that I began to study this point with feelings of intense indignation against Roosevelt, and that I end with the absolute conviction that he did both a very able and a most right and friendly thing." Not to read this volume is to be deprived of the pleasure which comes from making a part of oneself this real contribution to the biography of our times.

Excellent Bookish Talk

American Nights Entertainment
By Grant Overton.
New York: The Viking Press, Inc., 1923. 336 pages. \$3.50.

Says Mr. Overton in his chapter on Christopher Morley: "What does sell books is talk—in some instances—but the hard rock foundation of book sales is a favorable attitude on the part of the trade." It requires no intimate knowledge of business to see the connection between "American Nights Entertainment" and the requisite favorable attitude; and Mr. Overton's faith in talk justifies 336 pages of it. Excellent talk, too. Here are no blurbish announcements of the few hundred masterpieces or even Great Books of 1923; on the contrary, Mr. Overton writes with a judgment that is as nice as it is genial. It is to the honor of the four publishing houses which co-operate in issuing the book, that they have allowed their critic to practice criticism of the discriminating sort, instead of the monotonous ecstasy of appreciation that has been too long in vogue. The author is neither brutal nor acid, but he does not class Mr. Tarkington's "Alice Adams" with "Penrod" or "The Conquest of Canaan"; he does not attribute to Gene Stratton-Porter, Harold Bell Wright, or Joseph C. Lincoln a high seriousness they do not possess. Neither does he deny their popular importance. This host of the Temple of Taste receives more guests than Voltaire would; but, in spite of a uniform courtesy, he is in no confusion over their ranks. And what a treat for those who accept his invitation to hear him talk over his visitors.

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The Cimbrians

TO COMPASS the passage of thousands of years in one book of 340 pages is a distinct achievement. When it is done in such a way as to impart the sense of the passage of time, as well as its unity, and in an absorbingly interesting form, too, it is almost genius. We refer, of course, to the second volume of Johannes Jensen's "The Long Journey," entitled "The Cimbrians" (New York: A. A. Knopf, \$2.50). Norna Gest is an amazing product of the Norwegian imagination. In the long life of this hero of Norse mythology, we witness the changes which came successively with the Stone, Bronze and Iron ages and right on down to the days of Rome's greatness. In the second part of the book, dealing with the lives of the Cimbrians in Jutland and during their migrations over central Europe, Gest takes on the personality of a wandering bard or scald, and becomes an observer of events rather than the chief participant. He is often with the Cimbrians and looks on at the most dramatic moments of their career, ending with their defeat by the Romans under Marius. It is by the use of the long-lived Gest that Mr. Jensen attains the continuity of his epic. The conception of the thing is immense; it is doubtful whether a literary artist has ever before worked so skillfully on such a scale.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Ecstatic Moment Before and After

LOOKING forward with quivering eagerness to the moment when he should first stand in the market place of Uttoxeter, where Dr. Johnson stood in the rain to do penance for disobedience to his father, Hawthorne confesses most engagingly what he actually did on his immediate arrival. "The reader," he explains, "will possibly be scandalized to learn what was the first, and, indeed, the only important affair that I attended to, after coming so far to indulge a solemn and high emotion; and standing now on the very spot where my pious errand should have been consummated, I stepped into one of the rustic hostleries—the Nag's Head, he tells us later—and got my dinner... a sufficient meal for six yeomen, and good enough for a prince, the whole at the pitiful small charge of eighteen-pence." What an abnormal descent from anticipation to disillusioned realization! The ecstatic moment had failed to materialize!

Such an incident recorded and analyzed with such frank and quiet shrewdness by Hawthorne holds more significance than appears, perhaps, at first sight, and it is Hawthorne himself whose reflection on the causes of his unexpected experience gives us the profound secret. With Yankee caution he declares that "a sensible man had better not let himself be betrayed into these attempts to realize the things which he had dreamed about, and which, when they cease to be purely ideal in his mind, will have lost the trust of their truth, the loftiest and profoundest part of their power over his sympathies." Isaac Watts, the hymn-writer, exclaims,

My willing soul would stay in such a frame as this,
And sit and sing herself away to everlasting bliss.

But would he? Would he not rather join Hawthorne in the more mundane satisfactions by the fire at the Nag's Head?

The most memorable expression of the desire to fix and perpetuate the ecstatic moment is, of course, in the passionate cry of Faust, "Oh stay, thou art so fair!" And Goethe here displays his grasp of the fundamental desires of human nature in making the water turn upon Faust's involuntary confession that he has attained at one moment supreme happiness which he would nevermore forego. But it develops that Faust finds permanent joy only in the quest, in the struggle after the summum bonum, and not in the attainment.

In the restless temperament, it is true, there is vanity and vexation of spirit in the search for no very certain goal. The "never-ending quest

after the ever-seeking object of desire" has been described as the mark of the romanticist of the more extreme type, for it is he who is burdened with those "vague, indeterminate longings" which lead only to spiritual chaos. Those who took seriously the promises of such strains of romanticism, says one critic, came finally to "roll in the abysses of ennui and woe." Certain intense individuals have been able to carry through their determination to maintain vivid emotional states. It was Walter Pater notably who not only purposed to "burn," but actually did "burn with a hard, gem-like flame." But his weak "aesthetic" followers succeeded only in posturing and decadent imitation.

Hawthorne, however, represents the very antithesis of such faddish affectation and rudderless wanderings. The moment which he had anticipated with such enthusiastic confidence and which did not materialize did actually produce deep and lasting happiness—in retrospect. Of this he has left ample testimony in the beautiful description of his visit to Lichfield, as well as Uttoxeter, in the same chapter of "Our Old Home." "I could not," he explains still more explicitly in describing his emotions in the very presence of the Cathedral, "elevate myself to its spiritual height, any more than I could have climbed from the ground to the summit of one of its pinnacles. Ascending but a little way, I continually fell back and lay in a kind of despair, conscious that a flood of uncomprehended beauty was pouring down upon me, of which I could appropriate only the minutest portion." But in long retrospect he not only feels but expresses the "emotion recollected in tranquillity."

The ecstatic moment did arrive and become a permanent precious possession for himself and for us—afterward. Indeed, in the words just quoted, Wordsworth epitomizes the very origin of the poetic mood—"emotion recollected in tranquillity." It is the poet, he contends, who is chiefly distinguished from other men by a greater promptness to think and feel without immediate external excitement." And this contention he stresses in all his theory and practice. In the opening lines of "Tintern Abbey," after voicing his joy at returning to the scenes from which he had been absent for five years, "these beauteous forms," he hastens to say,—

"But oft in lonely rooms, and 'mid the din
Of towns and cities, I have owed to them,
In hours of weariness, sensations sweet,
Felt in the blood, and felt along the heart;
And passing even into my purer mind,
With tranquil restoration,
To them I may have owed another gift,
Of aspect more sublime; that blessed mood,
In which the burthen of the mystery,
In which the heavy and the weary weight
Of all this unintelligible world,
Is lightened."

"The Prelude" abounds in similar passages, and in "The Daffodils" the climax of his pleasure comes not in the actual spectacle, but in the repeated remembrance.

"For oft, when on my couch I lie,
In vacant or in pensive mood,
They flash upon that inward eye
Which is the bliss of solitude;
And then my heart with pleasure fills,
And dances with the daffodils."

As Hawthorne so memorably incorporated this law of human nature in prose, so Wordsworth even more strikingly embodied it in poetry.

Not in the "immediate external circumstance," then, not in the presence of "The cloud-capp'd towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples," comes true realization of the ecstatic moment; for

"... the great globe itself,
Yes, all which it inherit, shall dissolve
And, like this insubstantial pageant faded,
Leave not a rack behind."

Rather in recalling and idealizing of external circumstance through prolonged recollection come the moments of true vision—of both insight and outlook. "If this were otherwise," writes Hawthorne in a final word, "if the moral sublimity of a great fact depended in any degree on its garb of external circumstance, note the same phrase in Wordsworth—'things which change and decay—it could not itself be immortal and ubiquitous, and only a brief point of time and a little neighborhood would be spiritually nourished by its grandeur and beauty.'"

Doorways
On one side of the little road shadows fall down the faces of the houses and trickle out across the narrow pavement to the cobbles of the roadway, and between the houses, where arches open onto cool passageways leading to little gardens beyond, the sunshine creeps through, intensifying the color of the shadows. A girl in a white dress passes along the street. Now she is in the light, now in the shade, a twinkling, illusive figure. When she reaches the doorway with the deep wooden hood over its brow, she pauses in the sunlight for a moment, looks over her shoulder, and stepping into the circular shadow disappears.

most cases, strongly individual. The step, too, before an old door modeled into a curve by the coming and going of centuries, is a thing to wonder at. So worn is the stone in the center that it fails to join hands with the door above, and one might imagine that the many passing feet have, all unthinkingly, let some of the secrets of the home out through the aperture. There they go! across the step, over the pavement, down the road, until the whole village knows all about everything. It is the new door, with the well cut step fitting tightly, that holds all the secrets so fast; but then, of course, it is not half so interesting.

Deep shadowed doorways, low, and old, and sweetly scented! One moment you are out in the roadway sharing the pavement with anyone who cares to pass along; the next you are within, the door shuts to behind you with a heavy, familiar click, and you are at home. Just an old piece of wood between you and the great world! Sometimes in an unknown town I wander up and down the roads looking at the different doors that I have

no right to open, no right, even, to knock at. But doors in other towns are like folk in other countries—they do not speak the language that I can understand. When, of an evening, I walk home in the moonlight, looking ahead for the familiar pointed shadow of the old porch, I am certain, although you may not believe it, that I have heard my own door—my own brass-knocker, funny-faced little door—welcome me as it opens to my hand. I step right into the heart of the house, for there is no preliminary introduction of a hall, and there on the round table is the lighted lamp and supper all ready and waiting.

On summer mornings when I come downstairs to breakfast my door stands wide open and the brass handle and knocker are receiving their customary polish. There is an habitual halo round the keyhole where the paint has been worn away through much rubbing, and the letter box shines pleasantly as if it expected shortly to receive a budget of very interesting communications. I have the door latched back against the wall so that I can see out as I sit at table; the sunlight on the white step sparkles and dances, and the two old dragons that form the scraper stand with very stiff backs in a proud way. I like to hear the sound of folk passing with quick busy tread; I like to think that everyone is awake and active, and I nod through my doorway and say "Good-morning!" to the world.

Washington's Park
In Rock Creek Park rich carpets of brown leaves cover the fragrant dell and hillside. All the spices of autumn are released in the air. The aroma of woody places is nature's perfume, redolent of the season. The thick pearl gray mist holds the aroma like an inverted chalice, keeping the wall to the earth the odors from the bark of trees, creper vines and the fast-aging leaf mold that are mingled into a balm of many scents. And with the scent of burnished leaves is the delicate flavor of a smoke. Autumnal fires are near, and raked leaves have been lit to add the fragrance of their burning to the woodland's perfume.

Winding gray roads, darker than misty sky, leading east and west, only to turn to the south or north as whimsically as the wind that blows the leaves, stretch their macadam surfaces through the varicolored trees.

A bevy of young women on chestnut mares, dappled chargers and roan stallions, their bright scarlet coats shining with a flame more brilliant than the leaves, pass on the bridge path half way up the hillside. Their horses kick up the brown leaves with their slender hoofs. Up the narrow trail two walkers are wandering.

The brown rustic bridge spanning the brook gives like a portico upon the brown rocks in the stream that make the water to babble. The stream is filled with autumn rain that received its copper tint as it passed down the hillside over brown earth and tawny leaf.

There is a little brown house at the turn of the road. Its shutters are drawn like closed eyes, crapped in slumber, already hibernating for the winter. Over all is the sienna touch, that brown color and flavor which has touched the gray fur of the squirrel, the house and the leaves of the thousands of brocaded trees.

A Voyage in Fantasy
As the evening approached, the channel grew more narrow; the banks more and more precipitous; and these latter were clothed in richer, more profuse, and more sombre foliage. The water increased in transparency. The stream took a thousand turns, so that at no moment could its gleaming surface be seen for a greater distance than a furlong. At every instant the vessel seemed imprisoned within an enchanted circle, having insuperable and impenetrable walls of foliage, a roof of ultra-marine satin, and no floor—the keel balancing itself with an admirable nicety on that of a phantom bark which, by some accident having been turned upside down,

Black Alder
Written for The Christian Science Monitor
All through the bloomy summer days it lifts
Commonplace twigs and leaves, green
fruit below.
Too insignificant to make a show
When all the earth is fair with lovelier gifts.
When Autumn comes, a vivid maple lifts
Her scarlet treasures, gentians start
the ground.
While patiently, in lesser nooks
around.
Black alder waits, as on the autumn drifts.
But when the blossoms' loveliness is spent,
When frosts have touched green
meadows into sere,
To swamp and pasture, sudden fire is lent:
Black alder, holly-red, gleams far and near.
Now in the eerie, late autumnal bush
There dawns a splendor like some
burning bush!

Frances Crosby Hamlet.

Seis, in the South Tyrol

Under the Shadow of the Schlern

SEIS is a little village of four hundred and seventy-eight inhabitants, in summer increased to three times its population by visitors, situated at the foot of the majestic Schlern, whose bare, Dolomitic peaks rise perpendicularly from the dark green of the firs. Lying in a hollow, although at an altitude of three thousand two hundred and eighty-eight feet above the Adriatic, Seis is protected from cold winds, and is a charming resting place.

Seis has had a brief modern celebrity, but very remote history. There was once a Roman town named Sus (whence the recent Italian name of "Siusi") on the mountain side. The outlines may be traced of the ancient Roman camp on the wooded hill of Volldösch overlooking the little town of Kastelruth—Itself a Roman castle, as its name, "the broken fortress"—implies. Seis is mentioned in a document of 985, and in the fifteenth century was famous as the abode of that picturesque personage, a truly medieval type, Oswald von Wolkenstein, "the last of the Minnesingers." The white ruins of the castle, where, as the modern inscription tells us, he "sang of truth and love," still rise on a huge rock out of the fir trees, and may be entered after a slippery scramble. But he was not always writing odes in his castle. He traveled far and wide. He boasts of knowing ten languages and had seen "more cities of men" than the wily Odysseus himself.

This is a land of old-time courtesy, where everyone greets the passer-by with a cheery "God greet you" in German. For no one here speaks, as his mother-tongue, aught but German, and Italian has so far made little progress. There are no resident Italians, unless we count as such the four soldiers quartered at Kastelruth, who seem rather glad to find anyone who can speak their language.

The Tyrol—an Italian decree has just prohibited the public use of this historic name, although Dante himself employed it—is the land of song. Brightly-clad Tyrolean singers and dancers perform in the evenings and wake the echoes with their national trick of "Jodeln." Even our landlord and his family, after a tremendous day of ceaseless toil, sing in the parlor, as their forbears did before them, as Andrew Hofer, the Tyrolean patriot who defied Napoleon, must have done over a century ago.

Golden Rod in Canada
Ere the stout year was waxed shrewd and old,
And while the grain upon the well-plowed stack
Waits yet unthreshed, by every woodland track,
Low stream, and meadow, and wide waste outrolled,
By every fence that skirts the forest mould,
Sudden and thick, as at the reaper's fall,
They come, companions of the harvest, frail
Green forests yellowing upward into gold.
Lo, where yon shaft of level sunshine gleams
Full on those pendent wreaths, those jouteous plumes
So gracious and so golden! Mark them well,
The last and best from summer's empty looms.
Her benediction, and dream of dreams,
The fulness of her soul made visible.
—Archibald Lampman.

On the Fosse
The inner slope of the green fosse is inclined at an angle pleasant to recline on, with the head just below the edge, in the summer sunshine. A faint sound as of a sea heard in a dream—a sibilant "sh-sh-sh"—passes along outside, dying away and coming again as a fresh wave of the wind rushes through the benets and the dry grass. There is the happy hum of bees—who love the hills—as they speed by laden with their golden harvest, a drowsy warmth, and the delicious odour of wild thyme. Behind, the fosse sinks and the rampart rises high and steep—two butterflies are wheeling in uncertain flight over the summit. It is only necessary to raise the head a little way, and the cool breeze refreshes the cheek—cool at this height, while the plains beneath glow under the heat.—Richard Jefferies.

soaked in constant company with the substantial one, for the purpose of sustaining it.

The channel now became a gorge—although the term is somewhat inapplicable, and I employ it merely because the language has no word which better represents the most striking, not the most distinctive, feature of the scene. The character of gorge was maintained only in the height and parallelism of the shores; it was lost altogether in their other traits. The walls of the ravine (through which the clear water still tranquilly flowed) arose to an elevation of a hundred and fifty feet, and inclined so much towards each other as, in a great measure, to shut out the light of day. . . . The windings became more frequent and intricate, and seemed often as if returning in upon themselves, so that the voyager had long lost all idea of direction. He was, moreover, enwrapped in an exquisite sense of the strange.

The thought of nature still remained, but her character seemed to have undergone modification; there

What of the interior, had these temporary windows been allowed to remain! Would they not have impaired the beauty of everything within? Would they not have shut out much sunshine, and caused many objectionable shadows? Windows are, indeed, most important in the character of a building. People very much resemble windows; they are symbolical of the thoughts they entertain. Their habits, modes of living, even their dress, are expressions of their thinking; for these may express slovenliness, laziness, or cleanliness, neatness, or energetic ability. It is important, then, is it not, to watch our thoughts, so that actions and expressions may be of the right sort—clean and helpful?

Christian Science helps one to keep thought right with God, so that every activity of the day may be in accord with His will, His way; thereby bringing good not only to the individual practicing its teaching, but to others as well. On page 295 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the textbook of Christian Science, its author, Mary Baker Eddy, has written: "The manifestation of God through mortals is as light passing through the window-pane. The light and the glass never mingle, but as matter, the glass is less opaque than the walls." In showing her readers how goodness is apparent in mortals, she continues in the same paragraph: "The mortal mind through which Truth appears most vividly is that one which has lost much materiality—much error—in order to become a better transparency for Truth."

of Cicero's language; so much so that by comparison all else that he heard or read seemed dull and monotonous. As time went on, Petrarch learned to appreciate other qualities in his favorite author; he began first to imitate and then to emulate Cicero's style. While studying law at Montpellier, he continued to read Cicero and Virgil. Since his devotion to the classics interfered with the progress of his legal studies, his father undertook to burn all the volumes of Cicero which he possessed, as well as the remainder of his Latin books. He was touched, however, by his son's tears at this threatened holocaust, and accordingly rescued from the flames a Virgil and one of Cicero's rhetorical works, saying: "Take Virgil to amuse yourself from time to time and Cicero to help you study civil law."

This heroic remedy proved unavailing. As soon as Petrarch became his own master, he dropped his legal studies and began to collect and read the author; he began first to imitate him and to his indefatigable friend Poggio Bracciolini that we owe the preservation of a half of all the works of Cicero which we now possess.—John C. Rolfe, Ph.D. in "Cicero and His Influence."

Petrarch Reading Cicero
With the dawn of the Renaissance Cicero once more became a dominant figure; moreover, his influence was personal and not merely due to his position as one of the great classic writers of Rome. In fact, the Renaissance witnessed a rebirth of Cicero, because of the charm which his writings had for Petrarch, and this led to an awakening of interest in the entire ancient world. In addition to his attraction for Petrarch, Cicero was the natural inspiration for such a movement because of the individualistic character of his philosophy. For the Renaissance was individualistic in spirit and discarded the practice of humility and the reverence for authority which had prevailed during the Middle Ages. Petrarch, inspired by Seneca, Virgil, and in particular by Cicero, became the leader of a small group of intellectual men, who were the center and focus of a great movement. At the period of life when other children were absorbed in fables and stories, young Petrarch, either through a natural impulse or the influence of his father, began to read and love the great Roman orator.

Although at that time, as he himself tells us, he was unable to understand all, or even a great part, of what he read, he was fascinated by the music

Windows

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN AN American city a twenty-two-story office building has been under construction for several weeks. Even before the tall steel frame had reached its height, the work was commenced on the walls at the base. Here, large terra cotta blocks were placed in rows around the skeleton; and as each floor was thus encased, there were left at regular intervals openings for window frames. As each floor was completed, the frames were fitted with temporary window panes, which, however, completely marred the beauty of the building. Instead of the large, transparent panes which eventually adorned the finished building, there were many small, irregular panes of dull glass, besmeared with mud, grime, and putty, so unsightly that they wholly detracted from the beautiful exterior, and robbed it of well-deserved admiration.

Then, like a cloud melting into thin vapor, it no longer hides the sun." God is good, the Scriptures inform us; and goodness, therefore, is an attribute of God. The goodness, kindness, loving thoughtfulness, and selflessness which we see expressed in such abundance today are qualities of God, good, shining through the purified, clear consciousness of those who "having ears, hear" the voice of Truth, and are obedient thereto. Where goodness reigns, there can be no belief of evil. Christ Jesus said, "In my name shall they cast out devils." It is in the name or through the understanding of God, divine Mind, that wrong thinking is cast out of human consciousness; and the light of Truth therein then produces healing from evil beliefs of every sort.

In the proportion that one keeps his thoughts on God, good, does he become a transparency for the goodness of God. Studying the Bible in the spiritual light of Christian Science, he learns how to do so. Through honest, earnest, systematic study he learns how to apply the rules for right thinking, as practiced and taught by Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, the rules which were rediscovered and revealed to the world by Mary Baker Eddy. Consequently, by letting that Mind be in him "which was also in Christ Jesus," the faithful student not only refrains from doing wrong, but rejoices in doing right. It is the quality of thought that counts. Right thinking bars wrong thinking; and this process excludes all evil, failure, sorrow, disease, and death. The joyous practice of seeing as God sees, through the purified windows of human consciousness, is possible to all; because the Bible and its "Key," Science and Health, are available to all.

The man who understands God, divine Mind, as the source of all that is true, allows no blemish of hate, malice, envy, jealousy, fear, worry, or impurity to inhabit his consciousness. He well knows the penalty of these shadows on his thought. Just as in the case of the temporary windows, where blotches produced shadows; so the shadows of sickness, pain, sorrow, and loss are produced by erroneous belief.

An understanding of the healing power of the Mind of Christ is one of the good gifts for which all Christians strive. It is the light of this understanding which dispels every shadow of mortal sense. And "every good gift and every perfect gift is from" above, and cometh down from the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning."

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Ere the stout year was waxed shrewd and old,
And while the grain upon the well-plowed stack
Waits yet unthreshed, by every woodland track,
Low stream, and meadow, and wide waste outrolled,
By every fence that skirts the forest mould,
Sudden and thick, as at the reaper's fall,
They come, companions of the harvest, frail
Green forests yellowing upward into gold.
Lo, where yon shaft of level sunshine gleams
Full on those pendent wreaths, those jouteous plumes
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The last and best from summer's empty looms.
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The fulness of her soul made visible.
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SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1923

EDITORIALS

It is merely a commonplace to say that whenever a public man attempts to render some distinguished public service there are always those

The Administration and Governor Pinchot

who insist that he is animated by purely selfish and ulterior motives. Governor Pinchot is probably not in the least surprised to find that his earnest endeavors to enforce the prohibition law are being treated simply as portions of a political campaign for a presidential nomination. Instead of pointing out that he is doing his duty as chief executive of a great state, it seems to be the tendency of a large section of the American press to ridicule him as one who seeks to make of a moral issue merely a political device for personal preferment.

To some extent the attitude of the press is explainable by the fact that a very large part of the city press of the United States is covertly playing the game of those who wish liquor re-established in American life. Doubtless, too, it is influenced somewhat by the fact that the politicians in Pennsylvania, even of the Governor's own party, are not as a rule friendly to him. It is already apparent that if he wants the delegation to the next national convention instructed for him, he will have to fight to accomplish it—although political precedent in Pennsylvania has almost invariably given the delegation to the Governor without a contest. It is clear, too, that he has incurred the hostility of Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, whose influence in the western end of Pennsylvania is very great. And yet it seems that in the controversy with Mellon, Governor Pinchot is absolutely right. He has declared that it is impossible to enforce thoroughly the prohibition law in the State without federal countenance and assistance. The form of assistance which he particularly desires is that the Secretary of the Treasury should discontinue the practice of reissuing permits for the manufacture of denatured alcohol to distillers or brewers who have been convicted of manufacturing and selling whisky or real beer under the countenance of such permits.

Fines, as the Governor well points out, amount to nothing in controlling an evil of this sort. The corrupt distillers regard them simply as high license paid for the privilege of violating the law. The law itself prescribes that, in addition to fines, the offending distillery may be closed by the Government for the period of a year. This has in some instances been done by Secretary Mellon, but the plea of the Secretary that the law imposes upon him the peremptory duty of authorizing the distillery to reopen at the expiration of the year does not seem to be well founded. There is nothing in the law making it mandatory upon him to issue a new permit. Ordinary common sense would suggest that a corporation or an individual, who has been found guilty of violation of the law while operating under a permit, who has been fined, and who, failing to be turned from his lawbreaking practice by that penalty, has had his institution closed for a year, is not one to whom a new permit should be issued. In protesting that the Secretary of the Treasury, in reissuing such permits, is not zealous, nor even earnest, in his effort to enforce the prohibition law, Governor Pinchot is unquestionably right. If the Secretary of the Treasury really doubts his rights under the law, he should refuse a permit to a notorious lawbreaker, and let the latter seek his remedy in the courts.

Secretary Mellon is an integral and important portion of the Coolidge Administration. The clamor concerning Pinchot's presidential aspirations is raised, to some extent, by persons who think that by stressing this point they may lead the members of that Administration to covertly impede Governor Pinchot's efforts to enforce prohibition, lest by success he should be made a dangerous competitor with the President for the nomination. It is perfectly obvious that President Coolidge cannot permit the continuance of such tactics. Beyond doubt he will see to it that the Treasury Department is not made a buttress and a support for violators of the Volstead law.

IN THE State of Kansas, where many theories have originated in the past, it seems that the farmers have taken it upon themselves to estimate, in understandable terms, the cost of what they describe as an unnecessary "overhead" item in the ordinary conduct of their business. As a result of the preliminary survey it has been decided that the answer to the present economic problem in that State, at least, is to "burn less gas and work harder." That individual is courageous and honest who will unhesitatingly apply such impartial judgment to himself. Too many of us, confronted by an economic problem, seek to shirk responsibility when it is made to appear that our own extravagance or thoughtlessness contributes to the unhappy condition known to exist.

The decision in Kansas seems not to have been reached carelessly. It appears that a survey has been made which resulted in the compilation of a symposium of opinion disclosing an almost unanimous verdict that the farmers must reform their own policies of management. One farmer is quoted as saying that the farmers have been "spoiled by the easy times" during the period of high prices. Another observes: "There was a time among us when we were careful of expenses. We never thought in those days of loading the family into any sort of conveyance, let alone a \$1500 motor car, and taking them to town every night." The almost unanimous opinion was that the farmers must reduce their unnecessary overhead costs, especially in the form of hired help and luxuries.

The disclosures so honestly made probably will disappoint those tireless champions of special legislation who are so vehemently insisting that paternalistic laws must be

enacted to induce the American farmer to continue the processes of production. The farmers would not regard as a friendly overture the proposal by a member of Congress that they be compelled to "burn less gas and work harder." No farm bloc leader would dare face his constituents after introducing and championing such a measure.

The advice which is so unselfishly offered is good enough to be accepted by millions of Americans who are not farmers. Too much time and money are wasted in "burning gas" and in the pursuit of unsatisfying amusements. The leaks thus caused would, if stopped, mark the difference between prosperity and happiness and thriftlessness and discontent. The paths that lead away from the home are not the paths that lead to contentment.

At a time when the whole world is overwhelmed at the deplorable consequences facing several European

countries as a result of their having issued vast amounts of unsecured paper money, it seems at first glance hardly believable that some British authorities should be considering seriously a financial policy for their country involving currency inflation, even if only in a minor degree. It is true that the schemes, as at present broached, do not propose the deliberate flooding of the Nation with paper notes by the simple process of running the printing presses day and night. There is an old proverb, however, concerning a rose under any other name. In any event, the fact is incontrovertible that those countries which have succumbed, under the pressure of the frightful post-war difficulties, to the temptation of inflation have reaped a harvest pitiable beyond description. This fact should make anyone considering the slightest inflation policy for his country stop and ponder long before committing it to a step which even possibly might make for similar consequences. And that some of the proposals in Great Britain, along the line of so-called stabilization, come dangerously near such possibilities seems to be quite generally recognized.

It is no wonder, therefore, that there has been aroused in England considerable criticism of some recommendations which have been put forward of late and which aim, as a preliminary step, to restore the price level of some six months ago. The reason for this criticism is that, to achieve the end desired, it is suggested that sterling currency notes to the value of £25,000,000 should be issued immediately, with a probable increase to £100,000,000 a little later. It is just here that the finger tracings of inflation may be seen, for the scheme would further arrange that, hand in hand with the issuance of this currency, there should go a reduction by the Bank of England of its official discount rate to the amount of one-half of 1 per cent for each decline of ten points in the commodity index, with an advance of a similar amount for each ten points which the index advances. This would mean that, in order to launch into the circulation of the Nation this additional amount of money, a sort of sliding scale of bank interest would be brought into being.

It ill behooves one Nation carelessly to criticize another, especially when it is not operating under anything like as great difficulties as are besetting its neighbor. Moreover, the problems of today are so tremendous in their implications and their import so different from any former ones that it is impossible to draw safe conclusions from tradition or past policy. Still, when the fundamental of a policy is obviously an unsafe one, it may be stated, as a general rule, that it is dangerous to tamper with it, in the belief that perhaps in this one instance it may work differently from the way in which it usually works.

In this particular case, moreover, it is decidedly a question whether Great Britain, after her persistent efforts of the last few years to deflate her currency, could make a sudden change of policy in the manner suggested. Would not, in other words, the difficulties surrounding such a complete reversal of policy of themselves make it impossible of realization? Then, too, it must be remembered that any such decision on the part of Great Britain would have far-reaching effects on world trade. A hint at this was seen the other day when a decline of nearly two cents in demand sterling was recorded at the opening of the foreign exchange market, at the first circulation of the rumors of the possible new policy. It is neither wise nor fitting to condemn sweepingly and without giving full consideration to every aspect of a question, but it would seem justifiable to maintain that no matter how desirable at this time a definite abandonment of deflation may be, the actual admission of inflation into the financial policy of Great Britain would be dangerous and likely to produce disastrous world consequences to an extent impossible to foretell.

THERE is the age-old theory, propounded, expounded, and reiterated, that the history, the true record of progress of every people, is written in its folk songs. But it might be quite difficult to defend that theory as applying specifically to the American Negro, to whom there must be given the credit, if credit is due, for preserving about all the folk lore in song which has originated in the United States. But in according this meed of credit it is not admitted that in these folk songs, as they have been handed along from the generation of American Negroes held in bondage as slaves, there is to be found a record of progress, or even of advancement beyond the most primitive state of the civilized African native.

From time to time, especially in the larger cities of America, there is made apparent a well-organized effort on the part of the educated Negroes to perpetuate and preserve the traditions of their race as exemplified in these plantation songs. But there is found in them, if

they are analyzed ever so sympathetically, little more than a crude emotionalism. It is true, as is claimed for them, that they never express hatred, and seldom discouragement. They more clearly express hopefulness and an unrealized longing for that freedom, physical and spiritual, which a subject people believed had been promised them.

The Negro of the present day does not express his own philosophy of life in the songs of his ancestors. He listens to them, no doubt, with much the same feelings entertained by the whites. He regards them as relics, but hardly as a legacy, from a generation now almost forgotten. Perhaps in the remote neighborhoods of some of the southern states, where the newer civilization has hardly penetrated, these songs may still be sung and listened to with their original fervor. But beyond those regions they are regarded as the feeble, yet appealing, expression of a vague hope.

The Negroes of slavery days were intensely emotional and superstitious. Couched in the cadences of primitive melodies, their supplications were directed to reach the ear of a personal deliverer whom they conceived to be one who spoke their language and understood their thoughts. Crude as these appeals were, they signified a desire for something better, something nobler, than they could find in the things about them. They were the prayers of the children of sorrow, phrased in what they believed would be an acceptable hymn attuned to the understanding of the Giver of all good.

No PRELIMINARY forecast could even approximately indicate the possible decisions which will be reached by

the National Council of Women at the sessions now being held in Decatur, Ill. Whatever platforms are adopted will embrace, it is safe to say, the wisdom gained from a sober and thoughtful discussion of the problems presented. It is sufficient that the women of the United States are interested enough in domestic and world problems to attempt their solution.

When it is remembered that at this particular gathering 6,000,000 American women are represented, it is not difficult to realize the tremendous force which will be exerted from now on by these organizations. In the past the women of the United States exerted purely by moral suasion their influence for good. They were permitted to memorialize and recommend, but they were without plenary political power. Now all this is changed. The women go to the ballot box with the same convictions they express in their national and state councils, and vote those convictions fearlessly. It would be vain to suppose that in the meetings at Decatur the influence of one political party is stronger than that of another, or that the delegates care at all for the support of political leaders who have been indifferent in the past.

The 6,000,000 constituents of the delegates to the National Council of Women do not by any means comprise the voting strength represented. It is undeniable that the women in the United States who have not committed themselves to either of the two principal political organizations hold the balance of power. They would be able, voting practically as a unit, to elect or defeat any national candidate at the forthcoming election, or compel the adoption by Congress of any wise legislative measure which they support.

The hope of the lawless elements has been that the American women would not organize. That hope appears to have been vain. It is evident that organization is being perfected, not only in the United States, but throughout the civilized world. Preparations are being made for the quinquennial meeting of the International Council of Women in Washington two years hence. At that time the women of Europe and America will write their platform demanding world peace. None but a careless observer of the signs of the times would hazard the assertion that the progressive and high-minded women of the world are not competent to compel the adoption, in the face of political opposition, of an effective means to that end. They are bound by no confusing precedent.

Editorial Notes

A NEW YORK concern engaged in the collection and sale of waste paper is trying to get the Attorney-General to dissolve the Salvation Army on the ground that it is illegally engaged in the waste paper business. The complaint is that by the use of the labor of the "Down-but-Not-Outers," whom that admirable charity assists, the Salvation Army is able to pay more for waste paper and to sell it for less. While to the ordinary onlooker this action would seem to be utterly ridiculous and unworthy of being taken seriously, it evidently is not to be lightly dismissed. A deputy of the Attorney-General is hearing the case, and should certain contingencies arise, it might reach the point that the Supreme Court will be asked to vacate the Salvation Army's charter. It is impossible for us to believe that such a situation should arise, for no organized charitable association has come so near to reaching the great masses of the needy, none has administered the funds committed to it in a way which afforded to the poor a larger share of the contributions, and no charity is worthy of a more general and generous public support. As for the immediate issue involved, every household will send up a cry of woe if the Salvation Army should be debarred from collecting waste paper. In many urban and suburban districts it has afforded practically the only way in which the metropolitan press unrelentingly litters their homes each Sunday.

NEW BRUNSWICK's recent action, to restrict the liquor warehousing business within the Province to licensed breweries and distilleries, would seem to be another step in the direction of checking the export of liquor to illicit traders on America's prohibition front.

About Ennis

DUBLIN, Sept. 21 (Special Correspondence).—After the blue days around Lough Derg, and after we had jogged down from the hills into the flat, uninteresting country, we had a day of drenching rain. We did twenty-five miles, notwithstanding, Jimena streaming philosophically. And, indeed, she had the best of it in the end, for while we spent the night under dripping canvas in a field sizzling with moisture, Jimena had all the comforts of a stable for the first time for many nights. But in the morning she was listless and refused to trot, and it was noon before we were in Ennis.

We pulled up in the market square of Ennis, and wandered about the town, amid noddings and whisperings from the inhabitants. In the Irish Sketch Book you will find Thackeray's account of his mail coach journey through Ennis to Galway, and therein he describes Ennis as a "busy little narrow-streeted, foreign-looking town," one of the few complimentary passages Thackeray has about his travels in Ireland. It is the air of foreignness which gives the atmosphere of bright unexpectedness to Ennis, for it is one of the two towns of its size I have seen in Ireland which has what we call, somewhat sentimentally, perhaps, charm—that narrow, quaint coziness and cheerfulness we associate with some of the older French towns. It is so common in Ireland to see wide, muddy streets, so straight and wide that all neighborliness seems to have been thinned out by the winds, and one-story cottages staring at one another across a thirty or forty-yard roadway, with scarcely a flash of recognition in their cold window panes. But the old Gael—or whoever he was—who twisted the streets of Ennis together must have had continental training, glimpses of the Marais in Paris, or of Meaux on the Marne.

One enters the town by a stone bridge which stands over a swirling bog-brown river, running by lawns and the back ways of the town to the mill wheels at the other end of it. Once over the bridge, there are the ruins of the old abbey, giving a warm, historic tint to one's impressions. Then there are the narrow, winding streets, the tiny, cheerful shops, the rich cream, yellow, pink and green walled houses, the sudden side turnings, and archways leading to cool yards, into which the sunlight will flow in the afternoon, just as it does in Pontoise, but with an April lightness. And then the square—no cobbles, and gravel, and pruned plane trees to make it quite La Grande Place—still, a good square for cattle to nose round and about, and the greatest place in Clare for politics. A statue, the inscription of which I could not read, stood in one corner, painted with white war-cries about de Valera and the Republic. It must have been with great emotion Eamon de Valera spoke in this square some while later, with the cheering crowds of Clare people around him, and an exciting event for the people when he was arrested.

One had only to walk through the streets of Ennis to see what he stood for. Every public building and every bank was under military guard, although guards have been withdrawn from most other towns, at any rate in the center and eastern counties. But the only side the people of Ennis see is that de Valera is a "grand speaker" who has been carried off by the same tyrannous soldiers who chased the poor young boys up into the hills. Incidentally de Valera has not tried to make them pay rents, and taxes, and rates; but has succeeded in being the most-talked-about person in Clare.

Although puzzled by the politics of the parts, we felt little rancor, for we had received such warm hospitality from everyone, from the poorest cottager upward. We had, nevertheless, hoped to leave the town in a more or less self-righteous and poetic frame of mind, and we told Jimena that she was expected to show her Queen's County breeding and put forward her best foot. But just as we turned out of the square, into the main road out of the town, and just as Jimena was beginning to understand what we wanted of her, and just as the bucket began to swing into step with the jolting of the cart, Nemesis, disguised ridiculously as a cottager in a torn shovel hat, and riding a puny, rattling ass-cart, stepped out of a side turning before us and stole all the thunder and pomp of our exit. It did not occur to me at the time that the cart and its driver may have blushed with shame at being so suspiciously near such a lumbering cavalcade as ours.

All the little hypocrisies, all the illusions, all the complaints were on our side; Jimena's sincerity was so deep that it was speechless. She had no illusions about us or the ass-cart, and without even neighing "That's that," or quoting some local saw, she cast another shoe. I have an idea that Jimena looked after us in a weird, horse way. Whenever she thought we were suffering from glut of beautiful scenery or panoramic emotions, and so missing the warm, toiling, hard-breathing things of life, she would cast a shoe or break a vital piece of harness.

But for Jimena I might never have been in a Clare smithy, or sat by a turf fire while an uncouth saddler made her a new bellyband. I might have missed the living poetry. She kept us near to life, and near to fires, which are the warmth of life. In the saddler's cottage, stone floored, where one breathed deeply the thip turf smoke and the bitter smell of leather; and where a big black pot hung over the fire, and old crockery stood on a dresser, and an old woman, barefooted and wearing a black shawl, walked about, we were living poetry which the poets and writers up in clever Dublin merely write. For it is with the crude coloring and slow music of peasant life that Synge and Yeats have decorated and given speech to their fancies.

It is curious to reflect that we go to the Abbey Theater, or we take down a volume of plays or poems from the shelf, and are entertained by those ways of living which, but for the poetry, would seem drab and narrow. What does the poet make the old woman say outside the Abbey Theater?

In this theater they have plays
On us, and high-up people comes
And pays to see things playin' here
They'd scut and run from in the slums.

What is it which stirs the poet in us? It is the light touch of Irish magic, something in the blue turf smoke, in the white air of the hills, in the tumbling skies, in the lank heather and bursting gorse, which makes every spoken word sound like the beginning of a story; and sentences which in England or elsewhere would be forgotten, spoken in Ireland remain half in memory, like a few bars of music. No one has explained it yet. But it must be a fact, for how else would modern Irish playwrights exist? Perhaps it is all part of the old Irish superstition that, besides this big cattle grazing, marketing life of ours, there is a queer little life going on behind every blade of grass and every toadstool; that every wind and every sound brings stirring, significant, mighty news from—nowhere! The next time that I go to the Abbey Theater it will seem that Jimena has cast another shoe and is leading me to some cool interior in County Clare. V. S. P.

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